Daily Report

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Press Comments On Carlucci's European Tour

AU151731 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 10 Feb 88 p 4

[Elmas Leci article: "'Allied Security'" or Greater American Military Control"]

[Text] The tour by Frank Carlucci, American defense secretary, through several Western European countries lasted several days. He began his tour in Portugal, went on to Italy, and ended his visit in the FRG. The main topic of the visit was the problem of U.S. military bases in Western European countries, and in this case particularly those to be removed from Spanish territory. In this connection, Carlucci also spoke with military chiefs of staff about the allies' duties to the military budget, about conventional weapons, and about filling the gaps which the removal of Euromissiles will create. In all his talks with state personalities in the Western European countries he visited, as many analysts have reported, American concern over their military presence in the Western European member countries of the Atlantic alliance was noted, alongside a stronger feeling of opposition to this military presence on the part of the states whose dignity and sovereignty it affects.

For more than 40 years now the United States has continued to unjustifiably maintain its bases and forces in Western European countries under the mask of so-called "allied security." But every day that passes shows that Western Europeans are ever more reluctant in accepting American leadership. Various facts from the past are still topical. Spain's insistence that the United States withdraw a part of its Armed Forces from the bases on its territory is reminiscent of the similar demand made years ago by France in the time of General de Gaulle. Spain's just demand for the removal of 72 F-16 fighter bombers from the Torrejon base, together with one-half of the American military personnel stationed there, has aroused deep concern among American political and military staffs. It was for this reason that the chief of the general staff, Carlucci, came to Western Europe, with the primary aim of securing the replacement of the military forces to be withdrawn from Spain, and, second, to repeat to the Western Europeans (as they have been told) that the Americans, whether the Europeans want them or not, will not leave Europe. Let them recall the remarks made in Reagan's last State of the Union address, which stated that they would defend "strategic zones" at all costs; let them also remember the arrogant threats of the emissary, General Vernon Walters, that "we will withdraw from Spain, but we will not forget."

Carlucci's first and principal task was to secure a new home for the nuclear arsenal to be withdrawn from Spain. In fact its redeployment had been planned back in Washington, as the White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater reported, and plans were made, as always, without asking the allies. But Carlucci's discussions put a seal on matters, and even taught the "lesson" that nothing in Europe will change even if the Spanish road is followed. The level of weaponry simply moves from region to region. Hints dropped before Carlucci's visits to Italy surfaced in his talks with Valerio Zanone, the Italian defense minister, when, according to ANSA, the Italian Government expressed its readiness to accept these aircraft on its own territory. The final decision concerning the redeployment of American military forces on Italian territory was left to NATO. Frank Carlucci's visit to other Western European countries aimed to inspire "requests" to be expressed as early as possible by those countries planned by Washington to offer hospitality to the American arsenal. This matter is tied to the concern felt in the American Administration and among Pentagon staff lest the "bad" Spanish example be followed by other allies. If this were to happen, this would cause a major breach, exceeding even the French challenge.

Moreover, alongside his principal mission, Frank Carlucci in his talks with the Western European military and civilian government authorities sought more "military discipline" in the allies' fulfillment of their budgetary obligations within the alliance. One thing is obvious: that NATO is a tool of American imperialism's expansionist and hegemonist interests. Wherever he went he called in lofty tones for general expenditure, and especially for conventional weapons, as a duty laid upon the allies.

The high American emissary did not even leave untouched the problems of Euromissiles, their future, and the compensation of this shortly-to-be-withdrawn military force with another, to be deployed everywhere in order to ensure no diminution of American fire power on the Continent of Europe, if not to further expand it with other kinds of weapons not covered by the treaty.

These plans clearly testify to the unchanged strategy of American imperialism to possess and maintain Western European countries as a field where they are present, preserving its military hegemony, and continuing the confrontation and the arms race with its rival, Soviet social-imperialism. This was shown once again by the visit of American Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci to some Western European countries, a tour which shows that America continues to claim the right to behave according to whim with the sovereignty of Western European NATO members. The demands and problems set forth by Washington's emissary in Europe and American attitudes in general toward the allies prove, just as our party has stressed, that "even such a question as defense is no longer under the sovereignty of European countries themselves."

Press on Ideology of Soviet Revisionism

AU151858 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 9 Feb 88 p 4

[Bardhyl Cani article: "Revisionist Speculation With 'Global Problems'"]

[Text] The political theory of "global problems" has assumed a major place on the theoretical and philosophical platform of Soviet foreign policy. The thinking

behind this theory, which appeared in its full form at the 27th Congress of the revisionist Soviet party, and is now being noisily broadcast in political literature and in the speeches of various Soviet leaders, is concealed by familiar slogans about supposed concern for the preservation of peace and the future of mankind, disarmament, the pollution of the environment, the world demographic explosion, and so forth.

According to the theory, solving these major "global" problems demands that the contradictions of the age be forgotten and put aside. "The modern age, and the transition from capitalism to socialism in particular," the Soviet expert Frolov writes, "cannot be considered in isolation from the effect of global problems." As is well known, adherents of revisionist viewpoints take the period of transition from capitalism to socialism as one of the main areas for their efforts to deny the Leninist theory of the proletarian revolution and the place of the revolution as the only way to overthrow capitalism and install socialism. The Soviet revisionists do not openly reject the Leninist character of our age as the era of the proletarian revolution and of transition from capitalism to socialism on an international scale, but they seek to concoct "new" arguments according to which new elements have entered world developments, and new factors define our age and its features.

The Marxist analysis of the need to impose new socialist production relations by overthrowing the old capitalist relations which have become an obstacle to the development of production forces and of mankind has become more topical than ever at the present time. However it naturally leads to accepting and preparing for the revolution as the only weapon by which this revolutionary transformation of society can be achieved. The revisionists do not admit such a prospect, and instead put forward the so-called "influence of global problems" upon the contradictions of our age and of modern bourgeois society. "Global problems," V. Zagladin writes, "exert their influence upon the fundamental contradictions of the age, creating new conditions under which the transition from capitalism to socialism on a worldwide scale will be achieved, and which take into account not merely factors of social development, but also natural and biological factors, and human, ethical, and humanitarian factors in general." Revisionist studies portray the influence of global problems as a modification and reconciliation of the conflicts between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between imperialism and the peoples. The importance of solving global problems thus takes precedence to accomplishing the socialist revolution, which takes second place. Thus the revolution is less important that global problems.

Global problems and solutions to them are not tied to the socioeconomic order nor to relations in production. According to VOPROSY FILOSOFII, "They are tied solely to the problems and consequences of the development of production forces and can always and only be solved within the context in which these production forces exist and develop," in other words within the existing capitalist order. Depicting the problem in this way openly denies the necessity of overthrowing existing capitalist relations in production, and predicts that global problems can be overcome by capitalist production forces themselves, in the metropolitan centers and in the colonies.

In this way revisionist writers reach the conclusion that global problems transcend factors of social development and the laws of social development, giving a central place to natural, biological, ethical, and humanitarian factors as the prime movers of social development. Biological and natural explanations of social developments are nothing new in bourgeois philosophy. They have their origins in Spencer's positivism. But revisionist writers take these views and advance them as something new, and even as "creative Marxism." On the basis of these views, global problems not only portray man as a biological being, but transform human society itself into a large biological organism. This biological organism is not to carry out a revolution, but to secure its own existence in a biological unity of interests with its rulers, oppressors, exploiters, and so forth.

The global problems which exist, and which are deteriorating day by day alongside the exacerbation of all the internal and external contradictions, great and small, of nationality and class in capitalism cannot be considered as beyond the predetermined laws of development of human society, and of the transition from a lower and more backward socioeconomic order to one that is higher and more progressive. The transition from capitalism to socialism, as a period of great revolutionary upheavals and of proletarian revolutions, must necessarily involve tying global problems to the overthrow of the capitalist socioeconomic order which is the principal cause of mankind's present problems and woes, and hence the cause of the exacerbation of global problems. The acute global problems which mankind now faces make the cause of the socialist revolution, the path of transition from capitalism to socialism, all the more urgent and important as the road by which the great problems of mankind today can be solved. Comrade Ramiz Alia, in his report delivered the the Ninth AWP Congress, stressed: "All the contradictions of capitalist society lead toward the revolution. Only the revolution can solve them, and only the revolution can rescue the workers' class and the whole of mankind from the capitalist system of oppression and exploitation, from violence and terror, and from war and annihilation."

The widespread character and extent of global problems do not banish the cause of the revolution, but bring it close to us and make it an urgent task. Proletarian revolutions, as paths of transition from capitalism and socialism, are not merely the cause of the proletariat of a single country, but of the entire world proletariat. The classics of Marxism-Leninism have firmly stressed the international character of the world socialist revolution. The proletarian revolution solves the problems that

disturb the whole of mankind, including global problems too. Global problems do not make the revolution unnecessary, On the contrary, the proletarian revolution and the transition from capitalism to socialism are necessary to solve global problems.

Alia Greets Iran's President Khamene'i

AU101508 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1430 GMT 10 Feb 88

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, has sent the following message of congratulations to Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i [President of the Islamic Republic of Iran]:

Your national holiday gives me the opportunity to send you, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and personally, warm greetings and best wishes to the friendly Iranian people for their well-being and the progress of the country.

I am convinced that the friendly relations between our two peoples and countries will continue to develop in the future.

Economic Progress Report for 7-13 February

AU132055 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 7-13 February carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Durres District—Forty-four collectives have reported fulfillment or overfulfillment of the plan up to 10 February (1900 GMT 12 February);

Elbasan District—The Steel of the Party Metallurgical Combine has overfulfilled its January plan by 1 percent (1900 GMT 8 February); forty of 46 collectives in the district have fulfilled or overfulfilled their January plan (1900 GMT 9 February);

Gjirokaster District—The overall industrial production plan for the month of January has been fulfilled 100 percent and the export plan was exceeded by 40 percent (1900 GMT 9 February);

Gramsh District—The general industrial production plan has been exceeded by 5 percent (1900 GMT 7 February);

Korce District—The January industrial production plan has been overfulfilled by 3.1 million leks (1900 GMT 8 February);

Kukes District—The overall industrial production plan up to 5 February has been exceeded by 639,000 leks (1900 GMT 9 February);

Lezhe District—The overall industrial production plan up to 10 February has been fulfilled at 103.5 percent (1430 GMT 13 February);

Pogradec District—The general industrial production plan up to 5 February has been overfulfilled 4.4 percent (1900 GMT 10 February);

Puke District—The January industrial production plan has been exceeded by 50,000 leks (1900 GMT 7 February)

Shkoder District—The January export plan has been exceeded by 1.4 million leks (1900 GMT 9 February);

Skrapar District—The overall industrial production plan up to 10 February has been exceeded by 2 percent (1700 GMT 13 February);

Vlore District—The foodstuffs industry has overfulfilled its plan up to 10 February by 1.1 million leks (1430 GMT 13 February);

Leaders Public Appearances 7-13 February

AU141552 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts from 7-13 February reports the following public appearances of Albanian leaders (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, attended on 8 February a ceremony in the village of Shales, Elbasan District, at which two meritorious workers were awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. (Tirana Domestic Albanian 1900 GMT 8 February)

Pirro Kondi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Tirana District AWP Committee first secretary, attended a trade sector seminar in Tirana on 10 February. (Tirana Domestic Albanian 1900 GMT 10 February)

Zhivkov Greets Iranians on National Day

AU121247 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Feb 88 p 1

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has sent a telegram to Ayatollah Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the occasion of the country's national day—the ninth anniversary of the revolution in Iran. Sincere congratulations and best wishes are sent for peace, and for the prosperity and advance of the friendly Iranian people. Satisfaction is voiced with the existing good relations and fruitful cooperation between the two countries. I am profoundly convinced, the telegram states, that conditions and prerequisites are available to further consolidate and expand the bilateral relations to the good of the two peoples, and in the interest of world peace and understanding.

To mark the same occasion, State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has sent a telegram to Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which conveys sincere congratulations and best wishes for the comprehensive advance of the Iranian people. The telegram voices deep confidence that the relations and cooperation between Bulgaria and Iran will continue to develop for the good of both peoples, and in the interest of world peace and understanding.

Tanchev Meets Al-Majid, Ends Visit to Egypt

AU122025 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 12 Feb 88

[Text] Cairo, February 12 (BTA corr.)—Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of Bulgaria's State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, completed his two-day official visit in Egypt.

Mr. Petur Tanchev had a meeting with Mr. 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid Egypt's deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs. They stressed the readiness and willingness of the two countries to strengthen and activate their relations.

Mr. 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid noted that Egypt assesses Bulgaria's peaceloving policy and her initiatives for understanding, cooperation and goodneighbourly relations between the peoples.

Egypt, which pursues a realistic and balanced foreign policy, regards Bulgaria as a friendly state. Egypt stands for development of the relations with Bulgaria in all spheres on the basis of mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, said the minister. He expressed Egypt's satisfaction over Bulgaria's principled position on the Middle East issue, in support of the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and of the idea for an international conference. Egypt believes that this forum should be attended by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and by all interested sides, including the Palestine Liberation [words indistinct].

It was pointed out during the meeting that Bulgaria and Egypt condemn Israel's repressions against the Palestinian population of the occupied territories. The two sides call for the immediate cessation of the war between Iran and Iraq in accordance with Resolution 598 of the U.N. Security Council.

It was stressed that the Soviet-American talks in Washington and the I.N.F. treaty have created a new situation in the world, new possibilities for an advance at the talks for disarmament.

During his talks with Mr. 'Ali Lutfi, president of Egypt's Advisory Council, Mr Petur Tanchev and his host expressed their countries' desire to broaden their contacts in the political, economic and cultural spheres. They agreed that the parliaments of Bulgaria and Egypt can play an important role in activating the bilateral contacts.

The importance of the contacts between the two countries' parliaments was emphasized at Mr Petur Tanchev's meeting with Mr Rif'at al-Mahjub, president of Egypt's People's Assembly.

Soviet Muslim Delegation Visits Counterparts

Mufti on Freedom of Religion

AU091857 Sofia BTA in English 1814 GMT 9 Feb 88

[Bulgarian Muslims Enjoy Complete Freedom of Religion"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 9 (BTA)—A Muslim religious figure stressed today the complete freedom of religion which the Bulgarian Muslims enjoy.

Mufti Talyat Tadzhudinov, chairman of the Muslim Board of the European Part of the USSR and Siberia, told journalists here today that the Bulgarian Muslims are free to perform their religious rites. He stressed the necessity to join efforts in the struggle against the attempts of certain reactionary forces to use religious feelings and national peculiarities for fanning up hatred among the peoples and of nationalism and chauvinism.

Mufti Talyat Tadzhudinov, who is heading a delegation visiting this country at the invitation of the Bulgarian chief mufti's office, declared himself for the joining of the efforts of religious figures representing different religions in the struggle for peace and for enhancing trust among the peoples. Peace is equally important for believers and non-believers.

The Muslim cleric expressed his negative attitude to the Iran-Iraq war, stressing that it is not to the advantage of the peoples of both countries.

The guest noted that the peoples are regarding the Soviet-American treaty on intermediate and shorter-range missiles with hope and that the fruitful cooperation between the Muslims of the USSR and Bulgaria contributes to the welfare of the two peoples and to mankind's peaceful future.

Delegation Ends Visit

AU102045 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 10 Feb 88

[Text] Sofia, February 10 (BTA)—Mufti Talyat Tadzhudinov, chairman of the Muslim Board of the European Part of the USSR and Siberia, and Ravil Gayanutdinov, imam of the Mosque in Moscow, visited this country from February 4 to February 10, at the invitation of the Bulgarian chief mufti's office. During their visit the guests were acquainted with the activity of the Muslims in Bulgaria and had meetings and talks with Chief Mufti Miran Topchiev and with members of the Supreme Council of the Muslim community. They visited the cities of Pazardzhik and Plovdiv and the mosques there, took part in religious services, met with believers, clerics and representatives of the town councils.

The Muslim clerics from the USSR were received by Mr Sava Dulbokov, first deputy chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

The Soviet guests visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and had talks with Mr Lyuben Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the Committee for Affairs of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the Religious Denominations. He informed them of the religious denominations in this country, of the normative acts regulating the life of the religious organizations, and of the complete freedom enjoyed by all believers.

Balkan Air Official on Gatwick 'Incident'

AU111355 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Feb 88 p 6

[Statement by Andon Stoyanov, "deputy director of Balkan Air" on the 6 February "incident over Gatwick Airport with Balkan Air flight ZL967"]

[Text] In connection with the incident over Gatwick Airport with flight ZL967 of Balkan Air, our correspondent Delyana Racheva met Andon Stoyanov, Balkan Air deputy director, who stated in his conversation with her:

We heard about the incident on the radio, one day after it happened.

According to the report of Flight Commander Kolyo Kurdzhilov and the recorded conversations between the crew and the controllers, the flight was conducted with the necessary precision and observance of the prescribed parameters, and correct implementation of all control tower commands. The crew of the Bulgarian airplane could not be aware of the proximity of the two airplanes because, when—following a control tower command—it left the holding zone at an altitude of 6,400 meters, and began its approach toward the airport on a set course, a British plane appeared from behind and to the left, and cut across. In this situation, our crew, which was engaged in its own maneuver, could not see the airplane approaching from behind.

The airplanes passed one another at a distance which is significantly less than the allowed norm. According to most recent data related to the investigation of the case in London, it has been established that the reason for the difficult situation which was created was a result of the dense air traffic in the London area and certain disruptions in the work of the controllers of the air traffic control service.

The leadership of Balkan Air made a timely analysis of the case in detail on the basis of the evidence—the reports of the crew and the recording of how the flight was conducted—and is ready to cooperate fully with the British investigating commission in the conclusive investigation of the incident.

BCP Conference Delegate on Turkish Issue

AU020856 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Jan 88 pp 4, 5

["Statement by Nasko Karadzhov, chairman of the Executive Committee of Kirkovo Village Municipal People's Council and delegate from Khaskovo Oblast," read at the 28 January afternoon session of the BCP National Conference]

[Excerpts] I have been instructed to express at the BCP National Conference the emotions and thoughts of the Communists and 45,000-strong population of Kirkovo Municipality. This is a vital area and the southernmost part of the motherland, where an average of 90 people inhabit every 540 square meters of our Bulgarian soil. [passage omitted]

Our region is a basic Bulgarian producer and traditional winner of national competitions in producing the highest quality oriental tobacco, which is most popular in the international market. We would like to think that this is the only oriental sign of the past, which we will painstakingly also preserve in future as a factor which brings foreign currency to Bulgaria. We hope that under the conditions of self-management our region will specifically benefit from this circumstance. Let us hope that the anomaly will be eliminated, whereby a region, 80 percent of whose production earns foreign currency, does not

have any foreign currency at its disposal. We are striving to break away once and for all from everything else which carries the label "oriental," because nothing good has ever come out of it.

An involuntary association comes to mind, which is worthy of mentioning. There are some people abroad who think that they have earned credit for our population. Furthermore, they have certain puzzling and ridiculous claims. Indeed, they have "credit," but this "credit" evokes our sincere loathing toward their ancestors, who have perpetrated this filth. This is "credit" which would make honest people shamefully lower their heads and vanish from the eyes of history. And if we are striving to forget this in the name of good relations among people and in the name of what the entire world wants now—peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation among states with fundamentally different ideologies, I do not understand how they have not comprehended the futility of everything they spew out against our sovereign people. In response to the wails and the vicious anti-Bulgarian attacks we can only repeat again and again that our population, the population of the Kirkovo Municipality, which for some reason is always on their tongues, is a Bulgarian population. It understands very well the historical truth and builds its happiness in its motherland—socialist Bulgaria.

Those gentlemen are not here, therefore I would like the foreign journalists attending this conference to tell them the following: Try to understand that we would like to hear about reducing nuclear arsenals and a permanent detente in the Balkans, and not appeals to return to the Sultan's time. Even children know that history marches forward and not backward. [passage omitted]

Banking System Restructuring Viewed

AU041122 Sofia BTA in English
1047 GMT 3 Feb 88

[Restructuring in the Banking System"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 3 (BTA)—The bank is not Father Christmas spreading around wealth. We are turning from static to dynamic control through the lev. The bank becomes active participant in the outlining of the enterprise's strategy. These are some of the ideas of Mr. Rumen Georgiev, president of the Economic Initiative Bank, expressed in today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO's column: Ideas.

He explains the ways in which his bank implements the formulation "control through the lev": a key idea in the restructuring of the banking system in Bulgaria. Firstly the banks turn from static control over the accounts of the enterprises to dynamic control which includes the movement of the money in the sphere of the national economy. Active control for stimulation of the producers of goods is used. It replaces the hitherto passive one registering only the events. Multilateral control is also applied: exercised by all the participants in the money circulation and not only by the bank.

In the present process of transference of socialist property to the workteams for management, the bank is not a simple registering body but it has undertaken the initiative of rendering analytical and financial assistance to certain losing enterprises. Three organizations in the capital are developing methodology and software for analysis of economic and financial activity in order to find and analyse the problems and to distribute more efficiently the credits for updating of the production.

An important element in the sphere of control is the development of efficient technology for the structure of the currency income and expenditure of the producers. That is why, says Mr. Rumen Georgiev, the bank is preparing an experiment with certain enterprises from the capital. Its results will point to the way for solution of similar problems on a nation-wide scale.

The president of the Economic Initiatives [plural as received] Bank believes that underwriting of credits based on property should be employed. This will permit an increase in the responsibilities and interests of the participants and will ensure crediting direct bonds with actual property. This kind of crediting will eliminate the threat of disproportions and inflation. He states that there are still gaps in the national legislation especially as far as the bankruptcy of the inefficient enterprises is concerned. The president believes that there are no adequate measures for selling insolvent enterprises in order to pay back their debts.

Mr Georgiev states in conclusion that the banks [plural as received] will credit only efficient ventures. He says that the bank has turned down bids for credits totalling 200 million dollars for the purchase of foreign companies which it believes are inefficient and have no future. At the same time, the institution has granted 30 million leva more than last year for the backing of ideas believed to yield high economic and social results.

Vidin Enterprise Managers Dismissed

AU080921 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Feb 88 p 6

[Dimitrina Aleksandrova and Krasimir Tsigularov report: "Beyond Irresponsibility"]

[Excerpts] Khristo Evtimov Apostolov, director of the Rodopa enterprise in Vidin, was dismissed from his post and fined amount equal to three month's basic wages, for having systematically violated state and financial discipline by his actions and inaction, causing damage and losses amounting to 1,195,094 leva. Tsetsko Tsvetanov Stoyanov, chief accountant of the same enterprise, was also dismissed and fined for having failed to maintain the required order in his accounts, and for having failed

in his duties, having deliberately and unlawfully caused damage and losses amounting to the aforementioned figure. Dr Nikola Spasov, chairman of the Rodopa enterprises, was reprimanded for not having maintained sufficient control over the activities of the Rodopa economic trust.

This is the end of the "Vidin incident," which was closed at a session of the leadership of the Committee for State and People's Control.

Nearly 1.2 million leva were lost in less than 3 years in an enterprise which already suffers from an insufficient material base and is awaiting modernization. Nevertheless, within the same period the total financial results were stabilized. It is logical to ask ourselves how much better they would have been without the constantly failing sense of responsibility, insufficient control, and inaction of the leading personnel. Today manager Khristo Apostolov and Tsetsko Stoyanov admit their guilt and do not argue about it. [passage omitted]

It is worth pointing out another factor: Despite numerous indications about gross violations of law, the State Financial Control Directorate and the local Ministry of Internal Affairs organs did not take any steps whatsoever. The decision of the Committee of State and People's Control makes it necessary to examine their work, because the atmosphere in which these violations were committed is as much to blame as those who are directly responsible for the violations.

This indicates that the case is not quite closed. The measures which the economic trust is obliged to adopt in its department are still awaited. A critical re-evaluation of their own work should be accomplished by those who failed to intervene when losses could still have been prevented.

Apart from irresponsibility and inaction the question of implacability remains. The so-called "Vidin incident" was "nipped in the bud" thanks to the tips of ordinary people. It is certain that nowadays only an active, critical approach will guarantee that such cases will gradually decrease. [passage omitted]

Mikhaylovgrad Enterprise Managers Punished

AU071847 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Feb 88 p 6

[Khristo Marinchev article: "Not Shortcomings, But Organized Crime"]

[Excerpts] At its session held on 2 February 1988, the Committee of State and People's Control discussed serious violations of state and financial discipline that were allowed to occur by the management of the Mikhaylovgrad Avram Stoyanov combine. The investigation of the committee which was conducted following a warning, was very thoroughly conducted and lasted nearly 6 months. It found out that the management of the combine had committed gross violations of the law and squandered socialist property throughout several years. During the statements made at the session it was pointed out that this is not a case of shortcomings caused by inexperience, or lack of understanding, but a case of premeditated, organized, and committed crime for the purpose of obtaining personal benefits at the expense of society.

At the order of manager Nayden Pelov a so-called "laundered money account" ["chernakasa"] was set up. The unaccounted for resources were used for entertaining guests and for holding banquets. [passage omitted]

The irresponsible and bad management, as well as the violations of law, led to failures in the economic activities of the combine. Nevertheless, the chief director "made up" for this by lowering the targets of the annual plans. [passage omitted]

The behavior of the guilty ones was outrageous. They did not have the civil courage to admit the violations committed and the great losses their violations had caused, but tried to justify their moral decline by complaining about the "negative" attitude of certain local leaders who were allegedly trying to slander them. [passage omitted]

The Committee of State and People's Control imposed severe but justified punishment:

Nayden Pelov, the chief director, and Ivan Milenkov, his deputy, were dismissed and fined.

Zvetan Andreev and Kiril Kostov, deputy directors, as well as Lilo Stoyanov, the former chief accountant, were severely reprimanded and fined.

The report of the investigation will be submitted to the Chief Prosecutor's Office for legal prosecution. It will also be submitted to the BCP Central Committee Control Auditing Commission for action pertaining to party responsibility, and to the State Council, for adopting measures against Nayden Pelov in order to deprive him of his distinctions awarded by the state.

Algerian Prime Minister Pays Official Visit

Welcomed by Strougal

LD151134 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1100 GMT 15 Feb 88

[Text] Abdelhamid Brahimi, prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, arrived today for a 3-day official, friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. The special aircraft carrying the guest landed at Ruzyne Airport which was decorated with the national flags of the two countries shortly before 1100. The Algerian prime minister was cordially welcomed by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal at whose invitation the visit is taking place.

After the national anthems of the two countries were played, Abdelhamid Brahimi received a report from the commander of the honor guard from the Prague garrison, which assembled in his honor at the airport carrying its combat banner. Together with Lubomir Strougal, Abdelhamid Brahimi inspected the guard. The ceremony at Prague airport concluded with a ceremonial march past by the military unit.

Talks Begin 15 Feb

LD151830 Prague CTK in English 1800 GMT 15 Feb 88

[Text] Prague Feb 15 (CTK)—Czechoslovak and Algerian officials today stressed the political will of both countries to extend their contacts in all spheres.

Talks between the premiers, Lubomir Strougal and Abdelhamid Brahimi, and other officials opened here today. Czechoslovakia was further represented by Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle, Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering Eduard Saul, Ambassador to Algeria Frantisek Kan and other officials. Representing Algeria were Ministers of the Light and Heavy Industries Zitouni Messaoudi and Faysal Boudraa respectively, Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Abdelhamid Latreche and other aides.

The two sides agreed that economic cooperation should be extended to correspond with the high level of political contacts.

The Algerian premier put forward a list of metallurgical, engineering, petrochemical, energy, building materials and food industry projects which could be built in Algeria. Stressing the need for a balanced trade, he offered natural gas as payment for Czechoslovak exports.

Lubomir Strougal stressed Czechoslovakia's interest in expanded political and mainly economic contacts with Algeria, in more intensive forms of cooperation, including those on third markets and joint ventures. These intentions are closely linked to Czechoslovakia's economic reform, rationalization of economic processes and the country's opening to the world, mainly in relation to friendly countries such as Algeria.

He stressed Czechoslovakia's readiness to continue the export of complete plants and at the same time seek the possibilities of balanced exchanges, including gas purchases.

He accentuated the need for new approaches in economy and for unconventional forms of exchanges and cooperation to achieve a basic turning point in economic contacts.

Dinner Toasts Exchanged

LD152008 Prague CTK in English 1810 GMT 15 Feb 88

[Text] Prague Feb 15 (CTK)—Political relations between Czechoslovakia and Algeria have reached the highest level in the past few years, Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal said at a dinner given here today in honour of visiting Algerian Premier Abdelhamid Brahimi.

He emphasized that Czechoslovakia intends to further extend these relations and added that Algeria is Czechoslovakia's traditional partner in trade and economic contacts. Czechoslovakia has built various plants and factories in Algeria and the latest contracts prove that this activity will continue. "We lay stress on all modern forms of cooperation including industrial cooperation and possibly even joint ventures," Lubomir Strougal said.

Speaking of the international situation, the Czechoslovak premier hailed the signing of the Soviet-U.S. INF Treaty and conveyed the conviction of the Czechoslovak Government—"Which itself will implement everything following from the spirit and letter of the treaty"—that also the problem of strategic missiles, chemical and conventional weapons "will be solved in a similar way, i.e. by cuts to the lowest possible level." He also voiced the hope that attention will soon be turned to questions concerning militarization of outer space "which we consider completely redundant with regard both to military and security aspects."

Condemning Israeli repressive policy in the occupied Arab territories, Lubomir Strougal pointed out Czechoslovakia's solidarity with the Palestinian people and its wish for the soonest possible implementation of their inalienable rights, calling of an international conference attended by the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, and for a just solution of the conflict.

Czechoslovakia also believes in a political settlement of the Iraq-Iran war, Lubomir Strougal said and added that increasing foreign military presence in the region does not help peace but on the contrary dangerously expands

the threat of war. Therefore it is necessary to restrict partial interests of individual states by U.N. efforts, possibly by the setting up of an international fleet under the blue flag.

Lubomir Strougal went on to say that Czechoslovakia "resolutely opposes all manifestations of aggression, pressure, racial intolerance but also economic and cultural discrimination. We are pleased that our principles of coexistence and international political practice are identical or at least close to the effort pursued by the Algerian Government," the Czechoslovak premier stressed.

"Justified satisfaction" with the development of Czechoslovak-Algerian relations since the establishment of their diplomatic contacts 25 years ago was expressed by Algerian Premier Abdelhamid Brahimi.

"Lasting and fruitful political agreement on major international issues has been reached both between the National Liberation Front and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and between the two countries' governments. Bilateral cooperation has steadily developed to mutual satisfaction", the Algerian premier stated.

He noted that new forms of cooperation, aimed at a higher quality and based on balance and mutual advantages, were among topics during his current talks in Czechoslovakia. "Special attention must be paid to the concretization of the well-known propsects in natural gas supplies to your country", he said.

The Algerian representative praised Czechoslovakia's effort to strengthen peace and cooperation in Europe. Algeria, he stressed, welcomes the agreement abolishing medium- and shorter-range missiles and believes that concrete deeds to cut other types of nuclear weapons should follow, and should also be extended to the Mediterranean "which we want to turn into a lake of peace and cooperation among nations".

"The effort of the international community must focus on the calling of a U.N.-sponsored international conference to install peace in the Middle East and implement the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and establishment of their own state", Abdelhamid Brahimi stressed.

He denounced the war machinery of South Africa and voiced concern at the delays in the establishment of a new international economic order.

CPCZ Presidium Views Jakes Visit to Poland

LD121934 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 12 Feb 88

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium discussed at its session today a report on the course and outcome of the working visit to the PPR by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, and his talks with Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. It noted that the visit has contributed to strengthening friendship and cooperation and has given new momentum to all-round development of relations between both fraternal parties and countries. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium appreciated the results of the talks and voiced the need for more resolute action in the implementation of the long-range program for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland up to the year 2000 and in the application of new forms of economic cooperation, especially production sharing and specialization, the establishment of direct ties between enterprises and research institutes, and the setting up of joint enterprises. It also expressed itself in favor of dynamic development of relations in ideology, sciences, and culture. It expressed satisfaction that the talks had confirmed an identity of views on all key international issues and both sides' determination to cooperate even more actively with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the interest of eliminating the nuclear threat, building international confidence, and strengthening security. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium instructed the relevant party and state bodies to follow up on the conclusions reached at the talks, formulate them into concrete measures, and supervise their implementation.

The Presidium considered an informative report on how the development of a centralized supply of heat is secured, which constitutes, besides nuclear power, the second aspect of key structural changes in the fuel and power complex. In the current period heating requirements are being met by approximately two-thirds. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium deems it necessary that the relevant authorities adopt measures to build up capacities for the heating sector. At the same time, the creation of specialized capacities both for the construction and renewal of heat networks, above all in big towns, calls for special attention.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium took note of a report on the participation of a Czechoslovak delegation at the world conference of health ministers on preventing the spread of AIDS, which took place in London in January. It noted that Czechoslovak experts have been taking a responsible attitude toward determining ways of preventing the spread of this dangerous disease and have been taking the necessary health and public measures in full accord with the practice agreed to at the conference in London.

The Presidium also took note of the Stockholm Declaration issued recently by representatives of six states—Argentina, India, Sweden, Greece, Mexico, and Tanzania—that identified themselves fully with their appeal to totally eliminate nuclear weapons. Czechoslovakia, too, believes that mutual confidence and disarmament ought to replace mistrust and excessive arms buildups. Opportunities to resolutely halt the arms race ought to be made use of.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium approved the appointment of Comrade Karel Urbanek, who until now had been chief secretary of the Brno City CPCZ Committee, as head of the Political Organization Department of the CPCZ Central Committee.

It also discussed other issues concerning both domestic and foreign policies.

Vajnar Begins Talks With Austrian Chancellor

LD152100 Prague CTK in English 1943 GMT 15 Feb 88

[Text] Vienna Feb 15 (CTK correspondent)—Visiting Czechoslovak Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnar today met with Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky for discussions on the further development of relations between the two countries.

Later, he opened talks with his Austrian colleague Karl Blecha on cooperation between the two ministries in combatting crime.

Chancellor Vranitzky and Minister Vajnar agreed in their constructive discussion that relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria are fruitfully developing and expressed their readiness to continue this policy for the sake of good neighbourhood as well as European security and cooperation.

Delegations of the two interior ministries, led respectively by Vratislav Vajnar and Karl Blecha, opened talks today on cooperation in the struggle against various types of criminal activity. Cooperation already exists in some spheres and is to focus in future mainly on a drive against terrorism, narcotics smuggling, money forging, search for stolen art and historical objects and on other fields.

Delegation Continues Talks in Strasbourg

AU121246 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Feb 88 p 1

[CTK report: "Despite Differing Opinions More Frequent Contacts Favored; Talks of Czechoslovak Deputies in European Parliament"]

[Text] Strasbourg—The visit by the delegation of the CSSR Federal Assembly, headed by its First Deputy Chairman Jan Marko, continued in Strasbourg on Wednesday [10 February] with talks with groups of liberals, European democrats, and environmentalists.

As was the case during the previous talks, the centerpiece was mainly the Federal Assembly deputies' answers to numerous questions pertaining to current political and economic developments in the CSSR. For example, representatives of West European parties were interested in the implemented or planned reforms in the Czechoslovak national economy, in the government's social policy, or in environmental protection and humanitarian problems.

Despite differing opinions on some issues, all deputies favored more frequent parliamentary contacts which would contribute to getting to know one another better and to deepening trust.

The Strasbourg City Council gave a gala reception in honor of the Czechoslovak guests on Wednesday. In the evening the delegation met once more with representatives of the group of socialists in the European Parliament, at whose invitation the visit is taking place.

Jakes Visits Bohemian Steel Mill, Forge

LD161115 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 16 Feb 88

[Text] Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today visited Poldi Somp Kladno. Accompanied by Frantisek Hanus, leading secretary of the Central Bohemian Regional Committee of the party, Comrade Milos Jakes saw an exhibition of some products of our largest producer of high-grade and alloy steel which represent roughly 85 percent of its production program. In the Number One steel works he was informed about the work of the furnace men at the arc furnace and connected vacuum aparatus that serves nonfurnace refining. With workers (Karel Mares) and (Vladimir Vanek) he spoke about the quality of production, quality of products, and savings of electrical energy.

At the Number Two rolling mill plant Comrade Jakes was interested in the physically demanding work of the rolling mill operators, who process small series orders of which approximately a quarter goes for export. The sector is one of the oldest in the Poldi metallurgy works, and often there are breakdowns in the technological apparatus. Losses from such breakdowns last year reached the level of 1,861 metric tons of steel. Thanks to the initiative of the rolling mill operators, however, this shortfall was reduced to 124 metric tons.

Milos Jakes signed the chronicle of the brigade of socialist labor of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association of the rolling mill operator (Miroslav Micka).

Milos Jakes also went to the finnishing department of the forging shop where general repair is underway at the moment. This is where the final adjustment to products is made before they are dispatched to the customer, and their quality is tested using flaw detector methods such as ultrasound. In forging shop Number One Comrade Jakes was informed about hand forging of small rod steel and forged pieces weighing up to 50 kg. Flat rod steel is worked largely making use of manipulators in the forge Number Two. Almost two-thirds of production here is exported. When seeing drop forge Number Two Comrade Jakes expressed interest in the production of parts for our automobile industry, in particular for the Liaz trucks.

Police, Demonstrators Clash in Dresden

Arrests Reported

LD141141 Hamburg DPA in German 0958 GMT 14 Feb 88

[Text] Dresden (DPA)—Following a demonstration by GDR citizens wishing to emigrate, there was a police operation and several arrests during Saturday night/Sunday morning in Dresden. Toward midnight there were also violent clashes in the city center, and fights between the People's Police and demonstrators who were trying to free the persons who had been arrested.

At about 2200, over 300 persons had assembled on the steps of the transport museum; more citizens joined them as a gesture of solidarity. The people wanting to emigrate shouted, among other things: "Down with the wall," and "Erich, get the keys out," witnesses reported. A placard also read: "Do not destroy human rights in the way Dresden was destroyed." As well as expressions of solidarity from GDR citizens, there was also criticism, some harsh, from churchgoers leaving Kreuz church, which was packed to overflowing with 6,000 people. They had attended a commemoration service marking the bombing of Dresden 43 years ago. The extent of the actions of the people wishing to emigrate, and the fact that the police did not intervene for over 1 and 1/2 hours are hitherto unique in the GDR.

Several thousand people then proceeded from the Kreuz church to the ruins of the Church of Our Lady, where they lit candles and prayed for peace and justice. The emigration demonstration which then started in the immediate vicinity was in no way linked with the church functions, and was not coorganized by the church in any way.

During the protest on the transport museum steps, police and security forces did not intervene. When the crowd dispersed at about midnight and the protest was over, security forces then singled out certain persons from a group of about 100 of the demonstrators in the new market place and arrested them. Scuffles followed, some of them violent, at the rear facade of the Palace of Culture. Several persons, shouting "free them," managed to liberate one of those arrested from police custody. At least five people were in the custody of the security forces following these clashes, eyewitnesses reported. Those arrested were taken into the building. Meanwhile, a number of police vehicles arrived to preserve "law and order." Their loudspeakers announced: "We call on you to end this gathering," and "please leave the new market." Several police formed a chain and then cleared the market place of the few remaining people.

During the protest on the steps, it became clear that many of the participants were taking a lead from the events of 17 January in East Berlin. [passage omitted] There were shouts from the steps: "Berlin has encouraged us," and "this should spread to every city".

There were discussions, some animated, between those wanting to emigrate, and GDR citizens who wished to champion more freedom of opinion and democracy in their own country. Some churchgoers, for whom on this night the commemoration of the dead victims of the bombing of 13 February 1943 was most prominent, called the protest "irresponsible." Some spoke of "a Punch-and-Judy show." "You are damaging 13 February" was one comment shouted by a woman.

The fact that the protest was in no way connected with the organizers of the ecumenical assembly, which lasts until Monday, emerges clearly from the assembly's program. During the service in Kreuz church there was even a request not to place candles at the Church of Our Lady ruins, taking into account the wishes of the City Council. This request met partly with laughter and "boos" in the church. [passage omitted]

Detainees Questioned, Released

LD141516 Hamburg DPA in German 1436 GMT 14 Feb 88

[Text] Dresden (DPA)—The young GDR citizens, presumed to be five in all, arrested by the police in the early hours of this morning after a demonstration for the opportunity to emigrate from the GDR, were released this afternoon. As Kurt Domsch, president of the Dresden Regional Church Office [landeskirchenamt], announced the Bezirk Council had given him a binding promise that the young people would be released after being interrogated by the police. Superintendent Christof Ziemer and Domsch had spoken to state officials after the arrests and requested the releases.

Domsch told journalists that not all the people who had participated in the demonstration on the steps had applied for denaturalization. This was probably also true of those arrested, with whom, however, he had not spoken personally. He presumed that the number of those arrested was five. The churchman afterwards paid tribute to the fact that "the state side had tried to maintain the appropriateness of the means used [to control the demonstration]. Superintendent Ziemer had previously informed worshipers at an ecumenical service on the events of the night. With the banners displayed the young people had "wanted to point out their rights".

Honecker Reports to SED CC on Party Tasks

LD121200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0909 GMT 12 Feb 88

[Text] Berlin, 12 Feb (ADN)—A meeting between the Secretariat of the SED Central Committee and the first secretaries of the SED District (Kreis) Executives is taking place in Berlin on Friday (today).

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, is delivering a report on the party's tasks in the further implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress.

The conference at the Central Committee building is attended by the members and candidate members of the Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, secretary of the Central Committee; Hans-Joachim Boehme, first secretary of the Halle Area (Bezirk) Executive; Horst Dohlus, secretary of the Central Committee; Werner Eberlein, first secretary of the Magdeburg Area Executive; Werner Felfe, secretary of the Central Committee; Kurt Hager, secretary of the Central Committee; Joachim Herrmann, secretary of the Central Committee; Werner Jarowinsky, secretary of the Central Committee; Egon Krenz, secretary of the Central Committee; Werner Krolikowsky, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Siegfried Lorenz, first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Area Executive; Guenter Mittag, secretary of the Central Committee, Erich Mueckenberger, chairman of the central party Auditing Commission; Guenter Schabowski, secretary of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Berlin Area Executive; Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive; Inge Lange, secretary of the Central Committee; Gerhard Mueller, first secretary of the Erfurt Area Executive; and Werner Walde, first secretary of the Cottbus Area Executive.

The first and second secretaries of the SED area executives and the departmental heads of the Central Committee are present.

In his report Erich Honecker said among other things:

We are meeting today to discuss the tasks which are a priority in our party's activity in the further implementation of the decisions of the 11th congress both in the domestic and foreign policy sphere. The year 1988 will be decisive in several ways. There are prospects for an agreement between the USSR and the United States on the 50-percent reduction of their strategic offensive weapons under adherence by both sides to the ABM Treaty, as signed in 1972, and observance of that treaty during the course of an agreed period, as well as measures related to a radical reduction in conventional armed forces and armaments.

Thus the start of disarmament, brought about through the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range nuclear missiles, must be followed by further important steps. It is already evident today that this would be an important factor for the safeguarding of peace. It would have a positive influence on the whole world climate, bring about a change in international relations and promote the process of reducing confrontation, and the development of a broad, businesslike international cooperation.

At the same time 1988 is a year of decisive importance for the implementation of the tasks of the 5-year plan from 1986 to 1990 in the GDR. This requires the development of the creativity, initiative, and diligence of the whole people in order to safeguard the further stable and dynamic growth of the economy, in line with our course of the unity of economic and social policy. As the balance-sheet of the past year shows, we have generally solid starting positions at our disposal.

The initial stages of the plan implementation in the new year and the results including the first 10 days of February justify our conviction that through joint work we will succeed in meeting the tasks confronting us and in making good progress once again in the shaping of advanced socialist society in the GDR.

The pledge for both previous and future successes is the purposeful leadership of the party, closely linked with the people and borne by its trust. It is also political-ideological and organizational activity which proves itself day after day and has a mobilizing effect, which, in line with our 70 years [as received] of experience as a party is the decisive lever in implementing the lofty and at the same time realistic goals of the economic plan with the support of the mass of the people and which consistently enables one to realistically exhaust one's own reserves on the spot, an activity which in all cases approaches the solution of problems openly, honestly, and constructively and, in a creative atmosphere of this nature, actively includes everyone in the consultations and solution of tasks.

To do everything for the wellbeing and the good of the people is and remains our supreme concern. The workers' and peasants' power, socialism on German soil are the guarantee of an existence in which the human being can be a human being and the fruits of his labor can accrue to his benefit. From this arises the strong impetus of personal commitment, creative participation in our joint great work, expressed in the living realization of our motto of socialist democracy: "Work together, plan together, govern together."

When one looks at the international situation, one can state that after years of increasing confrontation, constantly increased arms race, and growing tensions, a turn for the better is beginning to be discernible. This encourages all those who are looking to avert a nuclear inferno, to stabilize peace permanently and to make the principles of peaceful coexistence the norm of relations between states of differing social orders. In a word, the conditions for the fight for peace are becoming more favorable.

However, not for a moment may we overlook the fact that progress in the spirit of reason and realism is only to be attained in future as well by means of persistent efforts, against the resistance of those who still dream of military superiority and who are inclined to embark upon risky adventures, those who wish to replace the

requisite disarmament in the nuclear and convention spheres—as a prerequisite of this fruitful cooperation—by modernization of armaments. In the nuclear-cosmic era, a philosophy of suicide which is capable of pushing the nations over the precipice is even less responsible than ever before. We are in favor of acting responsibly. The realization must be asserted that in a nuclear war, there would be neither victors nor vanquished, and that for this reason such a war should never be allowed to be waged, that security may only be guaranteed with one another, no longer against one another. Under its influence, for the first time in human history, a real disarmament process has been started in which the interests of all sides are taken into account. It is being proven that the reduction and elimination of means of mass destruction are not only necessary, but also possible.

It is absolutely impossible to overestimate the effect of this proof on the solution of still imminent disarmament policy questions, on the attitude of the governments involved, and also, but by no means least, on the broadest international public opinion.

Coming into play here are the initiative-rich, constructive attitude of the Soviet Union, of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and of the Soviet Government, of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, of the socialist countries, who make a great contribution toward a secure world peace. We state with deep satisfaction that the proposals and activities agreed upon by the member states of the Warsaw Pact and their joint peace program, are bringing about results by means of which the path toward a world free of nuclear weapons and the danger of war is being prepared. Our German Democratic Republic is making a considerable contribution to all this by means of its policy of coordinated progress with the Soviet Union and the other countries of socialism as well as with the nonaligned states.

However, we are already now, as you can see in concrete terms from my visits to the Netherlands, Belgium, the Federal Republic, and France, as well as from the outcome of my talks with the Greek Prime Minister Papandreou, working in support of extending nuclear disarmament in Europe to other spheres without delay. The GDR and the FRG are affected to a particular extent by the nuclear weapons systems with ranges under 500 km.

The frequently used phrase in the West "the shorter the range, the more dead Germans" is completely justified in this sense. We regard it expedient to reduce tactical nuclear weapons in connection with armed forces and conventional armaments on our continent, and to renounce the modernization of weapons systems.

As you know from the reports published in our media, I have addressed a letter to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl on account of all this and hope for a positive response. We have a high regard for the Federal Republic's contribution to bringing about the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles. Now the two German states would best meet their responsibility for peace and their obligation for peace by working for further advances in the disarmament process in these spheres, which are contained in the joint communique on my visit to the FRG, including bringing about a nonaggression capability of the armies and member states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

It is obvious that the proposal of the GDR and the CSSR for a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe is gaining relevance. After all, it encompasses the shorter-range missiles and nuclear battlefield weapons which are on the line of contact between the two alliances, the Warsaw Pact and NATO. This would create, as Prime Minister Papandreou stated, a continuous nuclear weapons-free zone in Europe from Scandinavia to the Balkans, from the north to the south. This would be an important confidence-building measure since, as Franz-Josef Strauss said after his visit to Moscow: One can state that no threat is posed by the East.

The erroneous cycle of the arms race, in which one side carries out arms modernization and the other counterarms, must not carry on. Asymmetries, for example in tanks and combat planes, must not be compensated by the side with fewer arms, building them up, but by the side which is superior disarming. This is an equally simple and compelling logic. It is, at best, denied by those who want to continue to keep the peoples in a state of fright with arms escalation and overarmament.

They express in unmistakeable terms their concern that disarmament could go too far. Our standpoint is that in the interests of the survival of mankind, trust in international relations, detente, and cooperation for the benefit of a peaceful world, the arms craze must be halted once and for all.

The Warsaw Pact member states underlined this position at two summit meetings in Berlin last year, and they expanded their peace program with concrete proposals along the principle of equality and equal security. The core of the military doctrine which it has drafted is peace preservation and, to this end, the reduction of armaments and armed forces by both sides to a level which guarantees their defense capability and excludes offensive capability. This would be an act of the greatest significance in ensuring that both the present and the future generations can live without fear.

The treaty signed in Washington by Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan concerning the elimination of Soviet and U.S. intermediate- and shorter-range missiles is in precisely this sense our success as well, a success for all those who, under the slogan "My workplace is my battle station for peace" have accomplished, and daily continue to accomplish great services in strengthening the GDR and thus in securing peace. The treaty concerning the elimination of intermediate-range weapons sets down a milestone of historic significance. Of course, it

only encompasses in the first instance a specific part of the nuclear weapons arsenals, and these are today heaped to overflowing in the world, but it also opens the way to agreements which will go further.

The double-zero option which is now being realized strengthens us in our resolve to bring about one zero solution after the other, in order that nuclear devilry of any range at all disappears, and the peoples can breathe freely. What must also be reduced are the conventional forces of armaments, and what must be banned is the development, manufacture, storage, and use of chemical weapons.

This does not lead, as some in the West assert, to less security for the world, but the consequence is, rather, more security. Massive resources become free which facilitate the solution of the living problems of nations, such as overcoming backwardness, illiteracy, hunger, and other scourges.

Let us look back for a moment. When, in the year 1983, NATO began to deploy Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in Western Europe, and not a few people were afraid that any prospect of disarmament would be destroyed for a long time, we replied, at the seventh meeting of our party Central Committee, with the call to fight for peace precisely at that moment. This met with the unanimous approval of our people, expressed by daily deeds to strengthen the GDR. If it was possible to prevent things in the international arena from going downhill, and if striving after actual disarmament dominates more and more in world politics, then everyone has contributed to this in his own way.

As is known, the GDR, like the CSSR, has agreed with the Soviet Union that the shorter-range INF missiles stationed on its territory should be dismantled shortly, earlier than originally planned. This was praised at the recent meeting between Foreign Ministers Oskar Fischer and Eduard Shevardnadze. We are in favor of the full implementation of the treaty on intermediate-range missiles. To this end a relevant agreement was signed with the USSR at the last Berlin summit of the Warsaw Pact. Moreover, we agreed, through an exchange of notes with the United States on inspections which can be carried out within a few hours. Military inspection rights by the United States on GDR territory for the next 13 years obviously confront us with new, not uncomplicated tasks. In the interests of peace and security we want to, and we shall, fulfill the obligations in the correct manner while preserving our republic's rights of sovereignty.

Meanwhile, the representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States are preparing at the negotiating table in Geneva an agreement on halving strategic offensive weapons while adhering to the ABM Treaty. We welcome the fact that it is to be concluded during a further meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, which may take place in June. The signing of an agreement of this nature will change the atmosphere in the world in favor of further disarmament steps to a degree which will make it possible to bring down all taboos in the sphere of disarmament.

Peace and security are today the foremost task of world policy, and it is clear that here Europe occupies an important place. Socialist and capitalist states live next to one another on that continent and it is our aim to ensure that they get along together in the joint home which, after all, they live in. In our view the Helsinki Final Act forms a solid basis for drafting house rules. If people act in accordance with it, no one need fear any sort of cheating, rather, everyone gains by it.

We regard it as of extraordinary importance that communists and social democrats have found a shared language in the question of war or peace. Fundamental differences and contradictions continue to exist in political and ideological terms. However, both recognize their responsibility for working together in the interests of peace. The document by the SED and SPD, "The Battle of the Ideologies and Joint Security" has a very positive effect.

This is shown by the international response, and I also found confirmation of this in the most wide-ranging talks during my state visits recently. This document, afterall, shows feasible ways of realizing joint interests and of solving contradictions in a manner which serves cooperation and does not harm it.

In the capitalist world the events of the past months in particular confirmed the assessment we made a year ago that economic developments there are increasingly taking a contradictory and fragile turn. This was expressed most forcefully in the stock exchange crash of October 1987, "Black Monday", as the Western media called it, began on Wall Street, spread like wildfire to the other stock markets, and led to great insecurity about economic prospects in all captialist countries.

Prices on the stock exchange fell by 30 percent from their highest level of 1987 in the United States, by 36 percent in the FRG, and by 14 percent in Japan. At a rate of DM1.58 at the end of 1987, the dollar exchange rate reached a historic low. "Black Monday" is a direct result of the serious upheavals in the capitalist world economy. The enormous price drops are proving to be a symptom of increasing difficulties and growing contradictions.

Economic growth was in any case marked by a relatively weak growth in the industrialized capitalist countries since the crisis of 1980/82. As the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE wrote at the end of the year, "expectations have worsened." The dollar rate will continue to cause concern in 1988, the crash on the stock exchange is putting a brake on growth, and in the Federal Republic more branches are entering the new year with negative feelings than with positive ones, unlike 12 months ago.

In original growth forecasts for 1988 were repeatedly revised down as a result of the increasing uncertainty. For the FRG, expectations for economic development are now below 1 percent. The consequence is that mass unemployment remains at crisis proportions with intensified exploitations and retaionalization. At present, there are around 31 million unemployed in the advance capitalist countries (OECD), including 4 million in the FRG alone, according to trade union estimates.

In most of these countries, far-reaching structural crises are determining the profile of economic development. This is seen most clearly in the crisis of entire branches such as steel, coal, and ship-building, which is particularly marked in the FRG at present. We are all witness to the agony—caused by the large monopolies in the interests of profit—of an entire economic area on the Rhine and Ruhr, but also to the mass resistance in favor of life, work, and a future for people. Who is not reminded of the intense struggles by the workers in the Weimar period and the "burning Ruhr", who is not reminded of actions of the present-day, such as the demonstrations by 14,000 pupils in Duisburg-Rheinhausen 2 weeks ago.

At the same time the limits of the imperialist system in their solution of social problems emerge even more blatantly in view of the scientific-technical revolution. Underneath the cover which is often artificially smoothed over, eruptive conflicts are developing out of crisis manifestations which are vented in class and mass struggles in order to force concessions from the system.

Economic developments in capitalism during this decade were most strongly affected by the temporal coincidence of the deceleration in the economy and arms escalation, which led, particularly in the United States, to the well-known developments in the stock exchanges. Due to the international consequences arising from this, arms escalation became a central issue for the entire capitalist world economy, the main source and culminating point of the crisis. This arms escalation is the main cause of the "double deficit" of the U.S. budget and foreign trade. From 1980 to 1986 U.S. arms expenditure increased from $162.4 billion to $291.7 billion and in the same period the U.S. budget deficit increased from $50.7 billion to $220.7 billion.

The connection between the two developments is unmistakeable. In order to be able to "finance" its deficits in budget and foreign trade, the United States has become even more dependent on capital input from other countries. In this way, the main country of imperialism has changed, from a country which for decades exported more capital than it imported, into a new capital-importing country and in the meantime into the greatest debtor country in the world.

Another consequence of the stock exchange crash is that the differences in interest rates between the United States and other countries, in particular Japan and the FRG, have been made even more sharp. The ruling forces in the United States have throughly grasped the fact that it has become urgently necessary to reduce disproportions in the capitalist world economy, but they want to increase the burdens of their "partners". The United States therefore wants to maintain the fall in interest rates to its own advantage and let the dollar rate drop even further, while at the same time demanding that Japan and the FRG restore their deflated prices to a desirable level by means of "economic programs." At present, by means of the falling dollar rate, a sort of punitive action is being taken against the insubordinate rivals, particularly Japan and the FRG. The disputes about all these issues have increased in violence.

In this also is demonstrated the contradictory relationship between differing and common interests of the imperialist centers and states. All in all, the present economic situation in capitalism turns out to be not merely the result of the "normal" working of the economic legal provisions of this method of production, where crisis, depression, revival, and upswing succeed one another more or less regularly. It is also a consequence of the interweaving of politics and economics, in particular a large-scale armament and confrontation policy. This development is largely brought about by the striving of the ruling forces in the use for hegemony in the imperialistic system and for superiority over socialism.

This is why what is needed above all is a political "changing of the points" in order to start on the correction of previous wrong developments. Here we also find the explanation as to why precisely in many business circles of Western countries, even the United States, the first real disarmament agreements on intermediate-range missiles have met with a positive response. For the economic interests of these circles as well, steps in the direction of reduction and ending of the arms race, the civilian development of economy and technology, removing the pressure from finances and a system of international economic security are becoming increasingly necessary. The background is formed not least by global problems which are gaining in importance, and the increasing interweaving of all parts of the world, regardless of their social order.

Nothing will change regarding the capitalist legal provisions as a result of this. In the debate between the systems, imperialism remains a dangerous opponent which has at its disposal considerable economic and scientific-technological resources. In the economy of its developed countries, important qualitative changes are taking place. The policy of adjustment is reflected as well in high monopoly profits despite low growth in production, in an increase of labor productivity with rates of between 3 and 5 percent—6 percent in Japan—accompanied by mass unemployment.

The international monopolies have not let up in the efforts to intensify the capitalist reproduction process and to use the results of scientific-technological progress.

On the contrary, in view of the present situation, they can less than ever dispense with bringing the very newest into the market, with the highest utility value, at the lower costs and of the best quality, if they do not want to be left behind in the ever-sharpening competitive struggle.

Thus it is important to understand the manifestations of crisis in capitalism as the consequences of the working of the legal provisions which are peculiar to this system, of the basic contradiction within it, and as the consequences of imperialist policy. At the same time, one should not lose sight of the possibilities which continue to be given to this system to adjust to changed conditions of existence and development, without, in so doing, changing in the least its essence as a society of exploitation.

In November we celebrated the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution which ushered in a new era in the history of mankind. Over these decades, the Soviet Union, in pursuing the Leninist course of socialist industrialization, of collectivization, of cultural revolution and national liberation, developed from a backward country to the socialist world power whose strength and international influence has ever more importance in the scales of history. No basic problem of the world can be decided without, or against the Soviet country.

The system of socialist states came into being. Today the new social system—socialism—is being built in several European, Asian, and African countries and in Cuba under different conditions. The historically still young socialism has brought forth achievements which have already proved its advantages over capitalist society. Here one need only emphasize the elimination of the exploitation of man by man, the overcoming of mass misery, backwardness, and illiteracy, the freeing of great creative forces for the economic, social, and cultural advancement of the peoples, the achieving of equal rights for women, the implementation of the basic rights of the young generation, guaranteed social security and justice, equal opportunities for citizens to collaborate actively in social democracy in matters of social interest, and high moral principles and values.

Naturally, we are following developments in the Soviet Union and in the other socialist countries very attentively. They are at present characterized by a multiplicity of reviews and changes which are expressed in the most varied forms. Here it is a case of the acceleration of socioeconomic development, of further increasing the standard of living and thus also of making socialism more attractive in peaceful competition with the capitalist system. For decades we have been working together with the other socialist countries to tap even more effectively the power inherent in socialism. We exchange experiences and learn from one another. The development processes being tackled in the socialist states will improve the conditions for more effective cooperation with one another. The GDR supports the efforts of the fraternal states to raise their economic power and further deepen and raise to a higher level their collaboration. We also receive the same support in the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR.

All the experience of the socialist states so far has shown that the building of socialism is a constant process of the creative search for the best ways in each case to solve new tasks and problems. Of course, it is a matter of each country reacting promptly and flexibly to the new challenges in accordance with the specific national and international conditions. As fas as the GDR is concerned, the elaboration of our strategic concept for the further shaping of the developed socialist society was at no time regarded as completed. On the contrary, we start from the point of view that it is, as the SED program says, a process of far-reaching political, social, and intellectual-cultural changes. This requires, in accordance with our national conditions, always finding new answers to the questions life sets in order to steadily continue our social policy course, the centerpiece of which is the unity of economic and social policy. It is axiomatic that in so doing we take into account and utilize the experiences of the other socialist countries. But this is far from meaning that we just copy them. That would be harmful.

In the shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR the fact that for years we have been going along the path of comprehensive intensification of production and have taken the direction of accelerated application of key technologies in the national economy, as we again did in the decisions of the fifth plenum, has proved its worth. The development of the combines as the backbone of our national economy and as the most efficient organizational structure under our conditions, proved to be an important step. The good results which we have meanwhile registered in raising the combines' and enterprises' own responsibility underpins this statement. This is how it should also be in the future, dear comrades, and here we must pay close attention to the independence of the factories within the framework of the combines.

We have been steadfastly creating since the seventies a system of planning and management which is in line with the demands of the most intensive reproduction and scientific-technical revolution. In our country production and science are increasingly forming a unity. I have already said that we are promoting this system in every way and are linking the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of socialism. Today we are confronted with the task of steadily continuing and perfecting it.

Therefore, as you can see, there are also a series of issues in our country which our party always thoroughly analyzes and examines, and we will always have to make decisions and undertake changes in order to meet the peoples demands on socialism. Man and his needs

remain the most important yardstick. In the implementation of these tasks it is necessary to strengthen the leading role of the party of the working class just as much as the alliance with the parties and mass organizations allied in the National Front.

By means of its active work, the GDR contributes in the Warsaw Pact and in CEMA to strengthening our militant community, our alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Political cooperation between our parties and states has become more dynamic, operational, and effective over the past few years. We have also made progress in the economic, and especially the scientific-technical sphere. Not infrequently, we encounter new problems for which joint solutions must be sought. Our party and the GDR are in favor of advancing and creating new things and of parting company with what has not proved successful, while retaining what has been, for we Communists, as Lenin put it, are the party of innovators.

Erich Honecker added: In 1988 we enter the third year of the current 5-year plan. After 2 years we have a good idea of what progress we have made and what still lies before us. It has once again been demonstrated that economic and social policy is and remains the decisive sphere for the further shaping of advanced socialist society in the GDR.

To sum up, one can state that our party is successfully conducting this historic process, that our social policy and economic strategy are endorsed by practice. Together with the people and for the people, we are realizing in a creative manner the general line of our policy for the benefit of the people, which has been further developed from party congress to party congress.

Further on Honecker Receiving W. Berlin Mayor
LD111606 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1415 GMT 11 Feb 88

(Text) Berlin 11 Feb (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Eberhard Diepgen, governing mayor of West Berlin, in Schloss Niederschoenhausen on 11 February 1988 for a talk.

Erich Honecker and Eberhard Diepgen agreed that the preservation of peace is the central task of the present time. They acknowledged the results of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan as an event with far-reaching implications. The Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles is of historic importance in the struggle for disarmament and the safeguarding of peace.

The GDR, Erich Honecker stressed, will do everything possible for its realization and will eliminate the shorter-range INF weapons on its territory earlier than originally envisaged. The chance offered by the treaty for a turning point in international relations must not be allowed to be wrecked by a new arms build-up in other spheres.

The partners in the talk reaffirmed the common obligation of all who carry responsibility on German soil to ensure that never again should war, but only peace, emanate from there. Now it is a matter of redoubling efforts in order to achieve further progress on the path of nuclear disarmament. It was stressed that the bringing about of an agreement on a 50 percent reduction in strategic offensive weapons of the USSR and the United States, with strict observance of the ABM treaty and a ban on nuclear weapons tests and on chemical weapons, stand in the foreground.

Erich Honecker pointed to the need to reduce the tactical weapons remaining in Europe and finally to eliminate them. It is important to reach agreement in Vienna on the mandate for negotiations on conventional disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals. Regional solutions such as the creation of a nuclear weapons-free corridor or a chemical weapons-free zone wil' ncourage further-reaching disarmament measures.

Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR regards the further improvement of the situation concerning West Berlin and the development of good-neighborliness as an indispensable element in the safeguarding of peace and of a common European house.

There was agreement that the four-power agreement of September 1971, which had a positive effect on the situation in the center of Europe and on East-West relations, must continue to be strictly adhered to and fully applied. Also in relations between the GDR and West Berlin it is important for reason and goodwill to become determining factors and for more trust to be created through cooperation. Both sides stressed that the basis for this is respect for existing realities and observation of the treaties signed.

Erich Honecker and Eberhard Diepgen praised the positive results achieved since their meeting in 1986 and 1987 in the development of cooperation and in tourist and visitors' traffic. They were in agreement that despite different standpoints in political, ideological and juridical questions, mutual relations should be shaped in such a way that they benefit good-neighborliness and promote security and cooperation in Europe.

The representatives of the GDR and West Berlin spoke in favor of further expanding trade and economic activity on the basis of mutual benefit and of continuing the negotiations on the reconstruction of installations of the German railway in West Berlin, on a further exchange of territory, and on other questions of mutual interest, including the development of local government contacts with the aim of bringing about further practical improvements.

The governing mayor welcomed the improvement in transport links, especially with regard to rail traffic, intended to considerably reduce travelling times, which is envisaged in the joint communique of 11 September 1987 on the official visit to the FRG by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. The conclusion, meanwhile, of negotiations on the taking of electrical power from and its supply to the FRG, with the inclusion of West Berlin, was described by both sides as a step toward realizing the agreed projects.

Erich Honecker and Eberhard Diepgen described their exchange of views as useful and were in favor of continuing the contacts.

Taking part in the talk on the GDR side, were State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of the chancery of the chairman of the Council of State; and Dr Walter Mueller, representative of the GDR government. Governing Mayor Eberhard Diepgen was accompanied by State Secretary Dr Detlef Stronk, head of the Senate Chancery, and Senate Representative Gerhard Kunze.

Car Crashes at Border Due to Excessive Speed

LD121742 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1555 GMT 12 Feb 88

[Text] Berlin, 12 Feb (ADN)—There was an accident this morning at the Drewitz border crossing point. Due to excessive speed a private car from the GDR crashed into traffic installations and another car. No one was injured.

Foreign Ministry Spokesmen Meet Press

LD121819 Budapest MTI in English
1611 GMT 12 Feb 88

[Text] Budapest, February 12 (MTI)—The newly appointed spokesmen of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Deputy Department Head Tibor Toth and Department Head Istvan Komoroczki, gave an international press conference in Budapest Friday. The institution of Foreign Ministry spokesmen has been set up to improve and accelerate the information of the domestic and international public on matters concerning the Foreign Ministry, parallel with efforts to increase the efficiency of government work. Spokesman's activity will mainly be associated with foreign political initiatives falling under the competence of the Foreign Ministry, the work of the Hungarian minister and undersecretary of state for foreign affairs and various international events. In the future spokesman's press conferences will be organized according to demand.

At the press conference Foreign Ministry Spokesman Istvan Komoroczki made the following two statements:

"The Hungarian Foreign Ministry welcomes the February 8 announcement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan. As it is well-known, the limited troop contingent will be removed in the course of ten months starting with May 15 this year, under the agreement of the Soviet Government and the Republic of Afghanistan according to a fixed schedule. In the event of comprehensive agreement, the Soviet Union also sees a possibility to withdraw troops even earlier.

"We are convinced that this announcement of outstanding importance has created direct conditions for the political settlement of the Afghanistan problem. We believe that a further essential prerequisite of all-out political settlement is the cessation of all kinds of external interference with the internal affairs of Afghanistan at the same time with the troop withdrawals and the formation of a coalition government in keeping with the policy of national reconciliation declared by the Republic of Afghanistan, and with the participation of all noteworthy political forces. This would create stable guarantees for Afghanistan to become a sovereign, nonaligned, peace-loving country maintaining good relations with all its neighbours, and ensure conditions for peaceful building work in the country. To this end, it is imperative that the United States and the neighbour countries of Afghanistan discontinue the armed and financial support of forces opposed to the Kabul Government and actively promote internal reconciliation and the return of the millions of refugees.

"In accordance with its peace-loving foreign policy, the Hungarian People's Republic supports the settlement of all regional crises by peaceful means. It expresses the hope that the February 8 announcement of the Soviet Government will meet with favourable response on part of the governments of all concerned countries and that the hopefully last round of the forthcoming Pakistani-Afghan talks in Geneva will bring comprehensive agreements matching the spirit of the Soviet announcement, on the conditions of settlement, including the necessary international guarantees."

"We are convinced that the Soviet approach to the settlement of the Afghanistan problem may also serve as an example for the solution of other local crises. The Hungarian People's Republic regards the decision of the Soviet Union as an outstanding contribution to efforts at improving the international atmosphere and resolving international problems on the basis of rational assessment of interests and respect for the sovereignty of states."

"With respect to the disaster of the South Korean-passenger airplane travelling on the Baghdad-Seoul route, which crashed at the end of November last year, reports were carried in the international press according to which the suspects of the alleged attack previously visited Hungary.

"The competent Hungarian authorities carried out thorough investigations into the affair. In the course of this they stated that the persons suspected of terrorist action did transit through Hungary prior to the affair, in the course of their European trip.

"As the entry and exiting of the persons in question took place with valid travel documents and under regular circumstances, they did not violate the legal measures referring to the stay of foreigners in Hungary, and no kind of preliminary warning arrived with respect to their identities, and our competent organs treated them according to the rules customary for international passenger traffic.

"The Hungarian authorities thus consider the affair closed.

"Irrespective of the affair in question, we wish to set forth on this occasion, too, that we condemn all kinds of terrorist actions irrespective of their motives, and we are ready for cooperation in the interest of combatting international terrorism."

The Foreign Ministry spokesmen answered questions in the following manner; One journalist asked about the nationality of the alleged assailants of the South Korean airplane who transited through Hungary. Foreign Ministry spokesman Istvan Komoroczki said: "The persons in question arrived in the country with valid travel documents. All data related to this are available to the press, and included in the statement."

The BBC correspondent asked: Is there some kind of law or measure in force in Hungary which deals with the affair of citizens who arrive here from Romania and stay in this country.

Istvan Komoroczki answered this question in the following: "Several competent, high-level statements have been made recently about these issues. These dealt with the issue extensively, and I have nothing further to add to these."

One journalist asked how the Hungarian Foreign Ministry comments on the statements of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu made recently on the Romanian-Hungarian relations.

The spokesman said: "Several statements have been made over the past days about the Hungarian-Romanian relations. The Hungarian Foreign Ministry will not reflect on these. In our evaluation the statements made fully set down the Hungarian standpoint."

Another question referred to the new European security policy situation to follow the hopeful ratification of the missile agreement on the Soviet-American "zero-zero option" and whether the Hungarian Foreign Ministry plans concrete foreign political steps in this respect.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Tibor Toth answered this question:

"We attach major importance to the Soviet-American missile agreement, and would like it to be ratified as soon as possible. We would like that the agreement concluded on the elimination of medium and shorter-range missiles be followed by further steps. We most of all consider the major, 50 per cent reduction of strategic nuclear weapons, alongside maintaining the ABM agreement. Apart from this, we are of the opinion that there are good opportunities for progress in the field of reducing the opposing conventional weapons and armed forced in Europe. Consultations are in progress between 23 states in Vienna, on the mandate of the future European conventional disarmament talks and, in the framework of the Vienna follow-up meeting, on measures in the theme of security, confidence-building and disarmament. This theme is an area of particular importance for Hungarian foreign policy. We would like these talks to be opened as soon as possible, perhaps even this year, and we see opportunities for this. With respect to the question raised, the HSWP recently submitted a so-called tripartite initiative for the cooperation of countries not possessing nuclear weapons in the interest of European disarmament. The furthering and deepening of this is a very important issue, and the foreign Ministry makes efforts to contribute to this in an appropriate degree."

Visit to Soviet Missile Base Described

LD132106 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 13 Feb 88

[Text] Our colleagues in Moscow, Mihaly Hardi and Istvan Csak, have a sensational report from an SS-20 missile base:

[Reporter] Six months ago you would have been facing a military tribunal and I would have been facing expulsion for these pictures. How do you feel about our crew being here, I asked First Lieutenant Aleksandr Povily? This is how the commander of the SS-20 missile [as heard] replied:

Events have speeded up. Everything is happening so quickly. Six months ago neither the treaty nor the ratification were discussed. Now all these things are reality, and the treaty may soon come into force if both sides ratify it.

We left Moscow at night and arrived at noon the following day at the Rechitsa missile base, which lies 300 km from the Polish border in the southern part of Belorussia, in the forest, concealed from curious eyes. Since the missile treaty we have known that there are a total of six SS-20 missiles, each equipped with three nuclear warheads, stationed here in complete battle readiness, for the moment. We were able to see this for ourselves.

Seconds after the siren indicating an alert, the missiles' personnel arrive running. A few more seconds elapse and the powerful diesel engines roar into action, and then the vehicles carrying the rockets start moving forward at an even pace. Soon, the 85-tonne monster is rumbling ahead on the wet, muddy soil of the pine forest. The exceptional mobility of the SS-20S was what most alarmed Western Europe when the first such rocket was deployed in the USSR 12 years ago.

These U.S. satellite pictures were published by military journals in the West a month ago. And now the dreaded weapon faces the camera. Representatives of the chief of staff said at the display that this is the first visit by either Soviet or foreign journalists to the battle base of the strategic missile forces.

This is the first time in my life that I have had an opportunity to look at a nuclear missile so closely. This weapon has become a sad symbol of our age. If the missile treaty is ratified, in 3 years' time it will be scrapped.

We were received at the base with unexpected openness. Our colleagues at Czechoslovak TV could call on the most active help of the missile staff, and neither censor nor anyone else was curious about our pictures. What we were interested in, however, was what kind of people held their fingers on that start button.

It was striking that the missile personnel consisted exclusively of young men fresh out of military academy. They say they only serve for a few years beside the rockets, and then they are posted elsewhere. Still, even the barracks of the resting personnel are surrounded by barbed wire on the base.

I know from the missile commander that applicants are screened even in the academy. They have to pass psychological tests.

Driver Orlovskiy was obviously not at all perturbed by the kilotonnes equivalent to roughly 20 Hiroshimas a meter above his head. He says he has gotten used to it.

Defense of the Soviet homeland and the securing of peaceful conditions for socialist construction is a great responsibility but also a great honor. We are well aware that on our shoulders lies the security of the socialist world and peace on earth. This was the moral conclusion drawn by political officer Lieutenant Ivanov in a manner somewhat reminiscent of the service manual.

Soviet Policy in DRA, S.E. Asia Assessed

LD141348 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0905 GMT 14 Feb 88

[Interview with "journalist on Far East Affairs" Miklos Keleti, by unidentified correspondent, from the "Seven Days of Five Continents" program]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] Mikhail Gorbachev announced this week that the Soviet Union is willing to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan, and that the only condition is that an agreement be reached at the Afghan-Pakistani negotiations in Geneva. The chances of such an agreement are good, thus it can be expected that the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan will come to an end. My question to Miklos Keleti [Hungarian journalist on Far East affairs] is as follows: What can be expected in the wake of the Soviet troop withdrawal?

[Keleti] It is difficult to say what will happen. We heard this week that an Afghan opposition politician, who was a professor at Kabul University, was killed in Peshawar. He was known as an advocate of negotiation and compromise. This also shows that at the moment the extreme Islamic fundamentalists are the dominant faction within the Afghan opposition. They are not willing to negotiate with the government. Earlier they demanded direct negotiations with the Soviet Union but, of course, this demand has lost its topicality. At any rate, we can expect to see an internal struggle, and we can be almost certain that this will be an armed struggle. However, it has to be said that, as Mikhail Gorbachev confirmed this week, the Soviet Union will begin its withdrawal even if a coalition government is not formed; as indeed, it is likely that there will not be a coalition government.

[Question] How far can we regard the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan as a precedent in international life? After all, Western propaganda has always said that the Soviet Union will never withdraw from anywhere once it has entered it.

[Keleti] I think that Soviet foreign policy, Soviet policy, has changed very significantly with respect to Afghanistan. It has adjusted to the changes in Soviet foreign policy as a whole. If it can be said that the Soviet Union switched in the sphere of nuclear weapons from the principle of maximum security to that of sufficient security, the same approach has gained the upper hand when related to Afghanistan. The Soviet decision in fact also represents a criticism of the policy of the previous leadership toward Afghanistan.

As regards a comparison with other crisis regions, I think that events move along parallel lines. After all, to take another example in Asia—the Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea, which can also not be divorced from the policy of the earlier Soviet leadership—we see that there are also very intensive negotiations under way regarding Kampuchea. Though the Soviet Union does not exert direct pressure on Vietnam, vietnam must take into consideration the fact that with the changes in Soviet foreign policy, the entire international background of the Cambodian question has changed.

To mention another example, even further away, we have recently heard that a high-ranking U.S. State Department official held talks in Angola on the withdrawal of Cuban troops, and some form of withdrawal by South Africa from Namibia.

[Question] You have just mentioned the United States. What can the other side, the United States and Pakistan, expect from this withdrawal? It may appear a very attractive proposition to them that they might be able to build up advanced positions right on the Soviet border.

[Keleti] As regards the United States, I feel that Soviet-U.S. relations have changed fundamentally since the end of the 1970's, when the Soviet Union went into Afghanistan. The United States knows perfectly well that irrespective of whether Soviet soldiers are in Afghanistan or not, the Soviet Union will remain the dominant military power in this region.

As regards Pakistan, it has wanted to be free from Afghan refugees for a very long time, and it is vitally interested in some sort of internal order developing in Afghanistan. In this case, Pakistan can expect generous military and financial aid from the United States, whereas up to now such help depended on their support for the Afghan opposition.

Commemoration of Cooperation Treaty With USSR

Soviet Ambassador on Relations

AU121749 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Feb 88 p 5

[Correspondent's report: "Trust and Close Cooperation—Press Conference by Boris Stukalin, Soviet ambassador in Budapest"]

[Text] The bilateral agreement between the Soviet Union and Hungary on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance was signed in Moscow 40 years ago, on 18 February 1948. On the occasion of the anniversary of this agreement, Boris Stukalin, the Soviet ambassador in

Budapest, held a press conference at the Soviet Cultural and Scientific Center in Budapest on 10 February. In his introductory remarks he emphasized the following:

"As was stressed several times in joint Soviet-Hungarian documents, the present level of relations between our countries is characterized by a complete identity of views between the HSZMP and CPSU concerning all issues involving principles of socialist construction and concerning the most important difficulties of our period; our relations are also characterized by mutual trust and close international cooperation." Following this, Stukalin highly rated the more important events of the past 4 decades, appreciated the development of relations between the two countries and the results of their cooperation, and focused attention on the new opportunities created by the reforms under way in the Soviet and Hungarian economies—opportunities that can further expand the traditional areas of cooperation.

Stukalin noted that in the recent months, more than 120 enterprises and associations in the two countries had established direct relations with each other, 8 joint enterprises have been established, and 17 scientific collectives are carrying out joint research activities. He stressed that Soviet-Hungarian ideological cooperation had developed similarly—cooperation that can be assessed not only on the basis of results achieved by intergovernmental committees, but also on the basis of successful performances by visiting artistic troupes and theatrical companies and of the professional knowledge of the 8,000 Hungarians who graduated in the Soviet Union and the 600 Soviet students who completed their studies at Hungarian universities and colleges. Within this ideological cooperation, the forthcoming establishment of the Hungarian Information and Cultural Center in Moscow will be able to open new prospects.

The reporters learned from Stukalin's answers to their questions that the arrangements required by individual tourists and by those visiting relatives in the Soviet Union will be further simplified in the future. It is hoped that the agreement on Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in producing the new type of Zaporozhets private car, called the ZAZ-2102, will be soon concluded. His answers also touched on the economic conditions required to establish new mixed enterprises. Stukalin also pointed out that, in principle, there is nothing to prevent leading Soviet athletes from strengthening the teams of Hungarian sports associations as guest players.

The press conference was attended by Mikhail Kozin, head of the trade offices of the Soviet Union in Budapest, and Anatoliy Yeliseyev, economic advisor at the Soviet embassy in Budapest.

Soviet Officials Attend

LD131743 Budapest MTI in English
1711 GMT 13 Feb 88

[Text] Budapest, February 13 (MTI)—On Saturday, the 43rd anniversary of the liberation of Budapest, a wreath-laying ceremony was held at the liberation monument on Gellert Hill to commemorate the Soviet heroes who had died in the struggles waged for the Hungarian capital.

The ceremony took place with military honours. After the Hungarian and Soviet anthems had been played, wreaths were laid: on behalf of the Budapest Committee of the Hungarian socialist Workers' party by first Secretary Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee, on Behalf of the Metropolitan Council by President Pal Ivanyi, on behalf of the Soviet embassy by Ambassador Boris Stukalin, counsellor of legation Vladlen Puntus, Counsellor Igor Mikheyev, and Military and Air Attache Arkadiy Danilko, and on behalf of the military Council of the Soviet Southern Army group temporarily stationed in Hungary by Colonel General Aleksey Demidov, Brigadier general Rudolf Goryevov, and Brigadier General Yuriy Vodolazov. Wreaths were also laid by representatives of the Budapest Armed Forces and bodies, social and mass organizations, and the one-time soldiers who had taken part in the liberation of Budapest.

On Saturday representatives of Hungary's social organs and the federation of Hungarian Resistance Fighters and anti-fascists commemorated the troops of the Buda Voluntary Regiment which fought on the side of the Red Army for the liberation of Hungary. After the wreathlaying ceremony the one-time members of the voluntary regiment held a meeting and an exhibition opened at the Petofi garrison in memory of the regiment.

Gyor Ceremony Noted

LD151859 Budapest MTI in English
1823 GMT 15 Feb 88

[Text] Budapest, February 15 (MTI)—A ceremony was held Monday in Gyor, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society, the fraternal organization of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society. Present were Erno Lakatos, head of department of the HSWP Central Committee, and Vladlen Puntus, counsellor of the Budapest Embassy of the Soviet Union. Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, pointed out that the many-sided cooperation of the two fraternal societies encompasses all areas of the political, economic and cultural life of our peoples. Their work is imbued by the consistent struggle carried out in the interest of peace, and they contribute with their activity to deepening the friendship between the Hungarian and the Soviet people.

Nikolay Danilin, first deputy chairman of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society, said that the 30th anniversary of the society's founding is commemorated during these days in an extensive circle also in the Soviet Union, and the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship, cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty is also commemorated simultaneously. The treaty strengthened the alliance of the two

countries, and ensured the necessary external conditions for the free and independent development of Hungary and the chosen road of building socialism.

USSR Envoy Hosts Reception

LD152006 Budapest MTI in English 1832 GMT 15 Feb 88

[Text] Budapest, February 15 (MTI)—Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary, hosted a reception Monday in the Soviet Embassy, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty. Present at the reception were Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Janos Peter, vice-president of the National Assembly, Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee; Peter Varkonyi, Foreign Minister, Frigyes Berecz, minister of industry, Miklos Villanyi, Minister of Finance, and Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, and several other leading personalities of Hungarian Political, economic and cultural life. Also present were numerous leaders and members of the diplomatic corps in Budapest.

Leaders Cable Iran on National Day

AU121109 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Feb 88 p 8

[Text] On the occasion of the National Day of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, sent a congratulatory telegram to Ayatollah Ozma Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, the religious leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and to 'Ali Hoseini Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. On the same occasion, Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, congratulated Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hosein Musavi-Khamene'i; and Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly, congratulated 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Raftanjani, spokesman of the Iranian legislative body.

Peace Council Discusses Relations With Romania

LD121909 Budapest International Service in English to Europe 1150 GMT 12 Feb 88

[Text] [Words indistinct] A meeting on how to continue their work in the present domestic and international situation. Charlie Coutts with the details:

[Coutts] Many of the misunderstandings and mistrust that continue to bedevil international affairs on all sides originated in the years of the cold war. And the Hungarian Peace Council does not deny that it was established in the cold war years and is still in the process of renewal and shaking off some of its effects. Today's council meeting heard examples of how that process is proceeding. It heard that the president and the secretary of the Peace Council had recently sent a letter to the Ministry of Defense proposing a reduction in military expenditure. It has also joined the European nuclear disarmament movement, which on some issues has a rather different approach from that of the Hungarian Peace Council. The council holds public sessions where anyone who requests can be invited. And it also lays greater emphasis on the characteristically Hungarian viewpoints of peace and disarmament, such as maintaining the country's nuclear and chemical-weapons-free status.

The president of the Council, Professor Laszlo Sztanyik, a specialist in radiology, told today's meeting that he felt a more informal relationship should be established between the Hungarian and Romanian peace movements and social organizations, because the present state of relations was quite inadequate.

In spite of all these efforts, however, a number of speakers felt that the process of renewal had not gone far enough. One of these was Ferenc Koeszegi, member of a youth peace club but not of the Peace Council. Koeszegi, who headed an independent peace group in the early eighties, one which has since split up, criticized the Peace Council for being what he called pro-government. He also submitted several proposals concerning reform of the council and renewal in its work. Replying, Professor Sztanyik agreed that the Peace Council was indeed pro-government in the sense that it was behind government foreign policy as one that represented effective support for disarmament and peace. The president also gave examples from both northern and southern Europe, where the peace movements are close to the government, or to the government party's line of policy, in international affairs. He did add, however, that the Peace Council welcomed anyone holding different views to that of the council itself but who were willing to cooperate on the basic issues.

He thanked Koeszegi for his proposal to establish ties with the environmental protectionist groups.

Colonel Deak, head of the scientific department of the Ministry of Defense, speaking as a private person, also made a number of proposals. He suggested an international meeting of experts to consider how the military doctrines of both NATO and the Warsaw Treaty could be transformed to rest completely on the principles of defense. In other words, to mutually put into practise the new concept of military doctrines in the modern nuclear age, designed to prevent and not to prepare for war.

Matyas Szuros To Visit Italy 15-18 Feb

LD152155 Budapest MTI in English 1535 GMT 15 Feb 88

[Text] Budapest, February 15 (MTI)—Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian National Assembly, is to visit Italy February 15 to 18, on the invitation of

Flaminio Piccoli, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Italian House of Representatives. The Hungarian politician is to hold talks with leading personalities of Italian state and political life.

Varkonyi Attends Australian Festive Session

LD151829 Budapest MTI in English
1732 GMT 15 Feb 88

[Text] Budapest, February 15 (MTI)—On the occasion of the bicentennial of Australia, the Hungarian International Cultural Institute and the Committee to Develop Hungarian-Australian Relations held a festive session Monday in Budapest.

In his introduction, Academician Mihaly Simai, president of the committee, discussed Australia's role in the region of the Pacific Ocean. Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi appreciated Hungarian-Australian cooperation, and voiced the interest of the Hungarian Government in developing relations.

Oliver James Cordell, ambassador of Australia to Hungary, spoke of the cooperation between Australia and Hungary, and the importance of the relations.

Pal Interviewed on Scientific, Cultural Policy

LD142228 Budapest MTI in English
2145 GMT 14 Feb 88

[Text] Budapest, February 14 (MTI)—In a portrait programme broadcast by the Hungarian television Sunday evening, Lenard Pal, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, also spoke about the scientific and cultural policy of the HSWP.

Answering a question whether a small country like Hungary should also be engaged in basic research, the Kossuth prize-winning academician, physicist and science politician said:

"Basic research makes it possible to create a milieu in which the essence and main trends of scientific processes are exactly understood, and the reception of scientific results promoted. No matter how small a country is, it may produce original inventions of international importance in a limited scope of disciplines."

In 1985 Lenard Pal was elected secretary of the HSWP Central Committee in which he is in charage of scientific and cultural policy.

"I oppose the conception which limits culture to the classical fields and arts. Artistic creation is, in many respects, similar to scientific creation. Both require intuition."

Concerning the cultural policy of the party, Lenard Pal said "There was a period of time also in Hungary when the cultural affairs were managed in an unnecessarily direct way, and it was considered a party policy task to determine cultural and artistic values. This implied that the standpoints had always to be revised after a while.

"It requires a certain period of time in both science and arts to recognize the correct proportions and the true values. It is a fundamental interest of the party that as many artistic values be created as possible and the party has to make efforts so that the artists work in a free atmosphere."

Concerning his own work style Lenard Pal said that he did not wish to be omnipresent and have a say in everything as "intervention at any price frequently generates antipathy. It is more simple to direct things in a way that the artists should themselves come to the conclusions regarded as correct by the political leadership."

More on Council Spokesman's Press Conference

AU161056 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian
12 Feb 88 pp 1,5

[Correspondents' report on press conference given by Government Spokesman Rezso Banyasz: "Council of Ministers Holds Meeting—Debate on the Work Methods of the Government—Experiences of Grossing Up Wages—How Much Money Is Deposited in the Special Travel Foreign Currency Accounts?"—in Budapest on 11 February]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [MAGYAR NEMZET correspondent] I would like to know more about the issue of noise pollution at Ferihegy Airport. A lot of queries reach us, and, I think, other forums concerning this issue.

[Banyasz] Regarding the reduction in noise pollution experienced at Ferihegy Airport, the government received information on the issue that is being discussed by the Planning Committee, and on the emergence of various proposals to solve this problem. I must add, however, that whatever solution the government eventually adopts, it will be very costly. Since we are talking about a problem that affects many people—there are several thousand people living in the area—the government considered it necessary to hold further consultations on the issue. [passage omitted]

[MAGYAR HIRLAP correspondent] Premier Grosz has not made any public appearances in recent weeks, and this caused the emergence of various rumors in public opinion. Where was the premier and what was he doing during this time?

[Banyasz] I think that a prime minister who works hard and does not spare himself definitely deserves a short vacation from time to time; some of our leaders who work very hard would definitely deserve more vacations. I can inform you that Karoly Grosz has chaired this

meeting and his style of leadership has been decisive in the consultations held on the new style of work and methods of the government. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent of the Foreign Broadcast Service of Hungarian Radio] I have read in several newspapers that some of the local councils do not manage well with the funds at their disposal. Support for housing construction—support that does not have to be repaid—was also given also to people who were not entitled to receive such funds, and favorable credit was also provided also for construction of luxury housing. I would like to know whether the people responsible were called to account in this affair?

[Banyasz] [passage omitted] Some 32,000 families received financial support from the local councils for housing construction, a total of 3.5 billion forints. The local councils differ in evaluating the conditions for the support from community to community. If something really illegal or simply dishonest occurred, this was probably due to false information supplied by people to local councils, information that was needed to receive financial support; the supply of false information is in itself a crime that needs to be punished. [passage omitted]

Leaders Public Appearances 4-10 February

AU121508 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian from 5 to 11 February report on the public appearances of the following leaders between 4 and 10 February (date and page number of each report given in parentheses):

Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the first day of the 20th Hungarian Feature Film Review held at the Budapest Congress Center on 7 February. (8 Feb, p 8)

Peter Medgyessy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a general members' assembly at the Sarisap Uj Elet Producer Cooperative in Komarom County on 8 February. (9 Feb, p 5)

Judit Csehak, member of the MSZMP Politburo and minister of social affairs and health, paid a visit to a hospital wing under construction at the Szeged Medical School on 10 February. (11 Feb, p 6)

Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the MSZMP Budapest Committee, paid a visit to Pest County on 5 February. (6 Feb, p 4) He also participated in a conference on the state of supplies in the capital, held at the MSZMP Budapest Committee headquarters in Budapest. (11 Feb, p 3)

Janos Lukacs, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a visit to the National Hungarian Women's Council on 4 February; place not given. [5 Feb, p 5)

Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a visit to Budapest's 14th district on 10 Feb. (11 Feb, p 3)

Briefs

Bilateral Delegation Visits

Budapest, February 14(MTI)—A delegation of the Hungarian-Soviet friendship society [hsfs], headed by General Secretary Gyula Biro, left for Moscow on Sunday at the invitation of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society. The delegation is to attend the celebrations to be held on the 40th anniversary of the Hungarian-Soviet treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, and the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the partner organization of the HSFS. A delegation of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society, headed by First Deputy President Nikolay Danilin, deputy minister of the Pharmaceutical and Microbiological Industry, arrived in Budapest on Sunday at the invitation of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society. [Text] *[Budapest MTI in English 1820 GMT 14 Feb 88 LD]*

Deputy Ministerial Appointments

The deputies to the minister of environmental protection and water management have been appointed. As a result of the government's decision, Gyorgy Perczel, Zoltan Rakonczay, and Ervin Zsuffa have become the portfolio's three deputy ministers. [Text] *[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Feb 88 LD]*

Opposition Polish Socialist Party Splits

LD151442 Hamburg DPA in German
1343 GMT 15 Feb 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—Three months after its founding, the opposition "Polish Socialist Party" (PPS) is split. The spokesman for the banned party, Jerzy Kolazewski, confirmed in Warsaw today that the chairman, Jan Josef Lipski, as well as leading members Wladyslav Goldfinger-Kunicki, Andrzej Malanowski, and Marek Nowicki have resigned from their posts. He too has resigned. They said the reason was suspected subversion of the party and its leading bodies by provocateurs from the security services.

The main area of friction is a programmatical statement described by those who resigned as "left-wing and Trotskyite" by which they wanted to compromise the party in the eyes of sympathizers at home and abroad. This statement was passed on 7 February just at the time when its critics were spending several hours in police custody. The statement proclaims the right to civil disobedience and protests actions.

The signatories to the statement gave an assurance that the radical program reflected the will of the majority who want revolutionary change and who do not beleive in the possibility of compromise with the leadership. They reject the accusation of subversion as an insulting slander. It is a conflict between the moderate older members and the more radical younger generation. According to its leadership, the PPS has 200 signed-up members and assesses the number of its supporters at 500. It follows on from the earlier Polish Socialist Party which merged with the Communists in 1948 to form the PZPR under pressure from Moscow.

5 PPS Leaders Resign

AU142120 Paris AFP in English
2105 GMT 14 Feb 88

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 14 (AFP)—Five leaders of the banned Polish Socialist Party (PPS) resigned Sunday because of alleged infiltration of party ranks by government agents, party members told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here.

The five who resigned—Party Chairman Jan Jozef Lipski, Deputy Chairman Wladyslaw Goldfinger-Kunicki, General Secretary Andrzej Malanowski, spokesman Jerzy Kolarzowski and Marek Nowicki—will remain party members, they told AFP.

Mr. Lipski said he had sent a letter of resignation to all party officials in which he denounced "provocation" by some party leaders who passed a resolution on the party's future last Sunday while the other party officials were being held by police.

Mr. Malanowski said the resolution, which was not debated by all officials, was intended "to compromise the PPS both in Poland and abroad."

He said it was not the "first provocation", adding that he did not know which PPS members were "manipulating or being manipulated by security forces."

He said the infiltration of party ranks made it impossible to continue as a party official.

The three remaining PPS officials who did not resign are Jozef Pinior, Piotr Ikonowicz and Andrzej Kowalski.

The PPS was founded on November 15.

Resolution Issued

AU151528 Paris AFP in English
1210 GMT 15 Feb 88

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 15 (AFP)—The outlawed Polish Socialist Party (PPS), founded just three months ago, pledged in a resolution published Monday to change the Constitution to end the power-monopoly of the Communist Party.

The resolution passed last Sunday and made public Monday by the party's General Council, said the PPS sought to end the "domination" by the Polish Unified Workers' Party over the country's political and economic affairs.

It said the PPS "will not restrain itself to giving moral support to the workers' demands and protests.... It will play an active and organistional role in protests actions."

The resolution came out the day after four of the PPS top leaders resigned in protest at the text, saying it was a "provocation" introduced while several of the party leaders were in police custody.

The four including party leader Jan Jozef Lipski resigned their leadership function Sunday saying the party had been "infiltrated" by security agents in a government "provocation" plot.

Mr. Lipski, party chairman, his deputy Wladyslaw Goldfinger-Kunicki, general secretary Andrzej Malanowski, and spokesman Jerzy Kolazowski said the resolution was a "provocation" designed to "compromise the PPS both in Poland and abroad".

Mr. Lipski, a writer and a founder-opposition figure in Poland, said some of the party leaders were apparently "manipulators" or were "being manipulated". Though he named no one, his remarks were interpreted as being aimed at the three remaining praesidium members: Jozef Pinior, Piotr Ikonowicz and Andrzej Kowalski.

The General Council, which represents all the party's regional and national organisations has strongly rejected the "infiltration" charges.

The PPS, founded on November 15 claims a membership of about 1,000 activists. Reliable sources said the party was in the throes of a wide-ranging internal debate to draw up a short-term action programme.

Sadowski Interviewed on Second Reform Stage

PM101131 Lublin SZTANDAR LUDU in Polish 27 Nov 87 p 4

[Interview with Prof Zbigniew Sadowski, deputy premier and Planning Commission chairman, by Anna Mankowska; date and place not given]

[Text] [Mankowska] Professor, I read in one of your published interviews that you identify yourself with the radical reform implementation program, and ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE journalists even claim that the blueprint for the implementation of the second stage of the reform is popularly called "Sadowski's package." A firm belief that the program is correct is, however, not enough: The most important thing is for the program to be realistic. What foundations do we have, then, to support the belief that this time we will be able to put it into practice?

[Sadowski] This is a question about guarantees, and I hear it quite often. It should be regarded as an expression of partly justifiable anxiety, or skepticism. Well, no one can give a fully reliable guarantee that everything is going to work. We can only talk about a high degree of probability, and that is already a lot. I believe that the program is realistic because it was based on the findings of research into the reasons for the failure of the reforms of the fifties and seventies, and also the reasons behind the difficulties which have been hindering the reform process over the past 6 years. The earlier concepts of the reform suffered from one fundamental fault: They were not fully comprehensive. It had seemed at the time that it was possible to achieve enterprise autonomy without upsetting the hierarchical system of administration. In the eighties the reform program was already comprehensive, but there was no real consistency in its implementation. Today the main feature of the implementation program for the second stage of the reform is its comprehensive nature, its integration of all the planned institutional and instrumental changes as well as changes in the sphere of public and political life. For the latter two we use the shorthand term: democratization. There was a time when it was proclaimed that it was enough to extend the scope of political freedoms to achieve higher productivity and rationalized economic management. Experience has shown that such a one-way relationship does not apply. Democratization and rational economic management are two mutually dependent processes. Consequently, we aim for a parallel widening of public participation in the shaping of people's living conditions and releasing our potential for enterprise and for the creation of favorable conditions for economic growth. The sphere of economic management is in itself intrinsically complex. Price changes, adjustments in the tax system, and demonopolization do not constitute separate keys to the program but together make up a complex of interdependent operations. They must all be taking place in parallel.

The important thing is that the program for the second stage of the reform is defined as realistic because it is formulated in concrete terms. Not only does it answer the question of what we want to attain but also how it should be done. It also gives a clear timetable of operations. It will be possible to monitor how these are carried out. We will have to account for the realization of each month's program. It will remain to see how we carry out the tasks we have set ourselves. Let us hope we can carry them out in full.

[Mankowska] The question which interests everybody most is the prices and incomes policy. Although its specific assumptions have been announced, many people still fail to understand the reasoning behind the changes in prices and incomes correlation and only see one element of it, that is, price increases. You are not only one of our government leaders but also a professor of economics. In your meetings with workers, how do you explain the principles of the proposed prices and incomes policy and its essential innovatory character?

[Sadowski] It is true that many people—especially those who did not take the trouble to read the published statement of the assumptions of the prices and incomes policy—react in the way you have described. But the basic aim of this new policy is to effect a change in the price structure, to free the prices of key materials from the burden of subsidies which makes rational management of these materials impossible. I refer mainly to the prices of fuels and energy, since they form the basis of the whole economy. The implementation program provides for substantial price increases for these factors of production, designed to create a rational basis for their management, in the field of production as well as that of consumption. Are we likely to achieve full success here, using only the price instrument? Of course not. But the program is not limited to price changes alone. It contains many other components. Prices are only one aspect of its projected operations.

We could, of course, imagine a situation where, having changed the prices of the crucial commodities of fuels and energy, we stop at that and do not touch any other prices. But that would make it necessary to keep subsidizing consumer goods, whose production is based on the use of fuels and energy, to an ever-increasing degree. That is why our program proposes the introduction of far-reaching, radical price changes. We do not, however, intend to carry out a draining operation whereby the population's real incomes would be reduced, and that is why the changes are linked to a scheme of automatic

compensation payments and the creation of opportunities for increasing individual earnings subject to higher production results and higher productivity. Naturally, such opportunities will be open to all those who want to work better and more efficiently, to invest more energy in the effort to improve their living standard. The idea is to pay well for good work, enterprise, and initiative. The program provides for pay differentials. But not everyone will have the opportunity to put in enough work for higher earnings. I am thinking here of old age and invalided pensioners and families with many children. Consequently, these groups will immediately receive full compensatory payments to offset the higher cost of living.

We need not fear a general lowering of the living standard because the main point in the implementation program is to increase the supply of marketable goods and services. We are in any case trying to accelerate that increase because, in the end, it will determine the quality of our life and decide about what we can and cannot afford. Viewed realistically, supply of marketable goods should increase by some 3 percent over the next 12 months.

[Mankowska] But is it really true that no one will lose by the reform? Will it not be accompanied by any hardships?

[Sadowski] One cannot say that. If, for example, a person is employed in an enterprise which goes bankrupt because it is chronically inefficient, then he may indeed suffer a temporary deterioration of his situation. Unfortunately it is not possible to guarantee an increased income for everyone regardless of the results achieved by his enterprise and those of his own work. However, we are prepared to provide temporary compensation for persons whose incomes have gone down owing to changed employment. That is why we have the Employment Incentive Fund [FAZ].

[Mankowska] Changes in price correlations, cuts in subsidies, introduction of new taxation and wages policy in enterprises: In other words, we have a whole complex of measures designed to enforce higher productivity and better supply of marketable goods, which in some 2-3 years will bring us closer to attaining market equilibrium. But what mechanisms will we have to protect that equilibrium and avoid backsliding to square one?

[Sadowski] This is a very important question, although it refers to a fairly distant time scale. However, market equilibrium will be protected precisely by the same market mechanisms which we are setting in motion at this moment. They constitute a basic component of the whole program. Their introduction should ensure that the economy becomes flexible, that is, that the signals received by enterprises from the market are acted upon correctly—in other words, that supply and demand are quickly adjusted to one another. We have not had this state of affairs before. As we know, demand for a particular product could have existed for years but its production still did not increase. Now we want to create mechanisms which will ensure that the production of goods in great demand will grow because it will be profitable. It is, of course, necessary to remember that if enterprises are to be flexible they need to be aware of competition and have the freedom to use their profits to develop the production of the required article. Many obstacles exist on that course, such as the lack of hard currencies necessary to purchase materials and advanced technologies. A solution to this problem should be found in encouraging the spirit of enterprise, giving individual firms more free rein to tackle their problems, and abandoning the old but still lingering principle of demanding assistance: "If the government gives us the money, we will do it."

Naturally, I cannot state with complete certainty that market mechanisms will definitely begin to operate efficiently within the next 3 years, but there is every certainty that there will be a perceptible change in our method of economic management and we will all be able to feel that we have entered the fast lane on the road to its improvement, managed to put the foundations of our economy in order, and reduced wastefulness and incompetence. Some of our compatriots behave as if all they wanted to do was to lie back in their armchairs and wait for the reform to take hold. Well, the reform is here to force them to get up from those armchairs and start doing things. Active public participation in the implementation of the principles of the reform is our best guarantee that the desired changes in the economy will be carried out fully and speedily.

[Mankowska] What changes will the government propose to introduce in the objectives of the 5-year plan? The plan was, of course, drawn up prior to the preparation of the implementation program for the second stage of the economic reform.

[Sadowski] An analysis of the structural aspects of the 5-year plan has been in progress for 2 weeks now. We do not have much room for maneuver here, although it is essential that we take a fresh look at the NPSG [National Socioeconomic Plan]. One can, of course, consider shelving certain long-term or highly capital-intensive investment projects, but it is also necessary to remember that there exists an energy barrier which may check the progress of certain investment projects that are seemingly guaranteed to yield quick returns. I believe that the changes will go in two main directions. The first will be to seek ways of bringing forward the deployment of outlays on investment projects which can guarantee rational management of our energy resources. This will involve introducing energy-saving manufacturing processes in many branches of industry. The second direction will embrace every possible measure designed to encourage growth of export. This is absolutely vital if we want to achieve continued expansion of the economy and solve our debt problems. [Mankowska] Finally, let me ask you a more detailed question. You are at present

head of the Planning Commission, an institution much criticized by enterprises for—among other things—the introduction of the 12-percent threshold for wage fund increases and the "guillotine" tax rate imposed for exceeding this limit. Will the "twelve-percenter" remain in force next year too?

[Sadowski] In the first place, I do not know why the criticism should be leveled at the Planning Commission. In the second place, it is inappropriate. Rationalization of employment was one of the major problems which we failed to solve in the past. The much-reviled "twelve-percenter" was a measure devised precisely to help solve it. The higher tax rate applies only when the enterprise's total wage fund has been exceeded. This made it possible to apply the tactic whereby employment would be reduced while individual wages could be increased. It is true that this solution was not applicable to every conceivable situation, and that is why it was adjusted as required. In accordance with the program for the second stage of the reform, we are now preparing amendments to enterprise wage systems as well as an amendment of the taxation system. It will not be possible to implement these before 1989. However, 1988 should see the introduction of simplified formulas for calculating tax on wages above the normative limit. Consequently we do not intend to uphold the "guillotine" taxation linked to the present threshold of 12 percent.

[Mankowska] Thank you for the interview.

TU Official Interviewed on Economic Reform

PM051605 Zielona Gora GAZETA LUBUSKA in Polish 25 Nov 87 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Wojciech Wisniewski, chairman of OPZZ Economic Commission, by KAR correspondent Irena Scholl; date and place not given]

[Text] [Scholl] In a statement at the OPZZ Council's session of 23 November, the trade union movement declared itself unequivocally in favor of resolute implementation of the economic reform. Does it not carry a certain risk for both the working people and the unions?

[Wisniewski] The riskiest thing would be to cling to the system of injunction and interdiction in the economy. The experience of more than 40 years has demonstrated the fiasco of that system. A "patchy," incomplete reform would be equally dangerous, as the events of recent years have shown. As we know, the first stage of the reform did not change anything apart from putting up prices.

[Scholl] Why was it so? What is the trade unions' assessment of the first stage of the reform?

[Wisniewski] First of all it did not succeed because the principle of enterprise self-management and independence existed more on paper than in practice, because the effort of the working people was wasted, and because the system in force was based on decisions which were both discretionary and subject to bargaining, which reinforced the bureaucratic element. There was also insufficient institutional and personal responsibility for resolute and consistent implementation of the reform.

[Scholl] What will the unions watch most closely during the second stage of the reform?

[Wisniewski] We will try to ensure that price rises do not cause a lowering of the population's living standard. We agree that changes must be made in the structure of prices because that is necessary if we are to change the principles on which the economy operates, to base it on economic calculation of costs and profits. But at the same time we will demand that compensatory payments be calculated according to a sound assessment of the increased cost of living, based on the calculation of a basket of basic everyday necessities.

Besides, in our view, the boldness and the novel character of the solutions of the implementation program should not all go into price rises: They should concentrate first and foremost on removing all that hinders productivity, both at enterprise level and at every individual workplace. This requires a guarantee of freedom for economic initiatives and for individual and collective enterprise in all sectors of the economy. It requires a debureaucratization of the economy, a good promise of which is contained in the reform of the central administrative apparatus.

[Scholl] What about the detailed points contained in the OPZZ Council's statement?

[Wisniewski] We are in favor of maintaining meat rationing in 1988. At the same time, the year should be used for building up a sound food market and for democratization also in that area. Only after this can we talk about abolishing meat rationing.

A breakthrough must also take place in the field of housing construction. It is vitally necessary to revise our program of investment projects. It should be noted with satisfaction that government representatives agreed with us on this at the OPZZ session. Deputy Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski said: "Instead of building new factories we should invest in modernization of the existing plant." In our opinion, the following proviso should be added here: First of all we must invest in sectors which produce goods for the market, and also substantially increase financial and material support for housing construction.

[Scholl] Thank you for talking to me.

Sejm Economic Reform Committee Leaders Named

LD112238 Warsaw PAP in English 1721 GMT 11 Feb 88

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 11—During a break in Thursday's Sejm debates the newly set up Extraordinary Committee for the Control Over the Implementation of the Economic Reform elected Deputy Krystyna Jandy-Jendroska (no party affiliation) its chairman.

The committee's Presidium is composed of Deputies Jerzy Gruchalski (Democratic Party), Aleksander Legatowicz (no party affiliation), Tadeusz Ryczaj (PUWP) and Wladyslaw Szymanski (United Peasants' Party).

Among the committee's members are 17 representatives of the PUWP, 6—of the United Peasants' Party, 3—of the Democratic Party, 3—with no party affiliation, while the Christian Social Association (CHSS), the Polish Union of Lay Catholics (PZKS) and the Pax Catholic Association have one representative each on the committee.

The body decided that it should prepare to define the implementing program's most important domains with which the committee's particular teams would deal.

Radio Free Europe Activities Criticized

RFE Interviews Kuron

LD102213 Warsaw PAP in English
1744 GMT 10 Feb 88

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 10—Jacek Kuron—one of the most reliable sources of information for some Western correspondents in Poland and anti-Polish radio stations specialized in subversion—had to sadly admit that despite the hopes of the group which he represents, no strikes took place in Poland in connection with the implementation of further elements of the second stage of economic reform.

In a telephone interview for Radio Free Europe station, which was aired in the evening of February 8, Kuron—contradicting what he had said earlier—admitted that "as far as I know there were no strikes, anywhere..."

In order not to dishearten its listeners, Radio Free Europe nonetheless aired a sort of precise instructions issued by Kuron for his supporters. The greater part of the interview contained guidelines as to what should be done and how to arouse disturbances not only in various work establishments but even during respective shifts in these plants.

'Aggression' Noted

LD152146 Warsaw PAP in English
2038 GMT 15 Feb 88

["Radio Free Europe's Super Goof"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 15—In a commentary headlined as above the GAZETA POZNANSKA paper, referring to Alina Grabowska recently commenting for Radio Free Europe about the end of the radio station's jamming in Poland, writes in part:

Knowing that with equal nuclear weapon levels waging nuclear war would not bring about the intended results, American strategists have decided to turn propaganda aggression into a key political tool of struggle against the socialist bloc and democratic movements throughout the whole world. Last year, for example, the American Administration allotted 67.5 million dollars to Radio Free Europe and Radio Svoboda alone.

Everything, therefore, seems to indicate that the broad trend towards propaganda aggression and ideological confrontation is rather a permanent phenomenon, independent of the "warming" in East-West relations. How should one, therefore, explain the decision of the Polish authorities not to jam programs aired by Radio Free Europe, which undoubtedly is in the forefront of popularizing slander against Poland.

This is because the latest polls have shown that Western Polish-language programs are received by only 22 percent of listeners in Poland, with Radio Free Europe's rating amounting to 2 percent of those who are regular listeners and 9 percent of those who tune in very rarely. One could, therefore, state with all conviction that greater and greater amounts of money of American tax payers used to finance the radio station in Munich practically go down the drain and that although the sovereign decision to stop jamming was made in Warsaw, the "Polish" team at Radio Free Europe, nonetheless, had its share in it.

Economic Talks Open With U.S

Gwiazda Previews Talks

LD082338 Warsaw Television Service in Polish
1830 GMT 8 Feb 88

[Interview by unidentified reporter with Polish Foreign Trade Minister Wladyslaw Gwiazda; recorded, date and place not given]

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] In a dozen or so hours you will be in Washington, where a session of the Polish-U.S. intergovernmental economic commission will be held. This is the first such meeting after a 7-years break. What will the Polish side present at this session?

[Gwiazda] Specific proposals for the resumption of extending of cooperation in areas such the electrical engineering industry, chemical industry, food industry, as well as agriculture, the fishing industry, and navigation. I think that the commission's session will, in general, be a suitable forum to discuss all the possible subjects relating to cooperation.

On this occasion we will want to continue the dialogue on the subject of the normalization of our financial and credit relations, as well as the further participation of U.S. companies in capital investment projects in Poland.

Notes Satisfaction After Session

LD140113 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Feb 88

[Report by correspondent Zbigniew Bozyczko in New York]

[Text] The Polish economic delegation has completed its official talks in the United States and is now having meetings with U.S. businessmen. Minister of Foreign Trade Wladyslaw Gwiazda, the delegation head, in an interview for U.S. press, expressed his satisfaction with the talks with economic managers, which ended with the adoption of a plan to increase trade turnover and economic cooperation.

The U.S. side will consider the possibility of increasing the export quota of our steel and textiles. Conditions for cooperation in the electronic, machine construction, chemical, pharmaceutical, food, and textile industries were agreed on. U.S. companies that implemented investment projects in Poland in years past should contribute to their modernization.

However, progress has not been made in the area important to us—credit issues—and negotiations will continue.

Kaczurba Comments

LD110501 Warsaw PAP in English 0246 GMT 11 Feb 88

[Text] Washington, Feb. 10—Poland's Vice-Minister for Foreign Economic Relations Janusz Kaczurba briefed Washington's PAP correspondent on the course and results of two-day, very intensive work of the two working groups: for trade and economic cooperation and for agriculture, whose meetings preceeded the session of the intergovernmental Polish-U.S. Economic Commission. Here are some excerpts of his statement:

Poland appreciates the reanimation of economic dialogue between the United States and Poland.

Acting upon the assumption that economic issues always played an important part in Polish-U.S. relations, we presented our assessment of the relations and drew special attention to essential deceleration of their dynamics, to downright dramatic decline in trade exchange value, as far as both American exports to Poland and Polish exports to the United States are concerned.

We suggest the American side restore normal credit facilitations. It is imperative that companies and enterprises of the two countries enter production and capital ties.

We also pointed to over-rigorous control of American exports to Poland in the light of their strategic importance. In many cases the control is apparently of discriminatory nature.

The Polish side affirmed its interest in increased purchases of agricultural products of U.S. market, provided the purchases are financed with credits on favourable terms.

In the course of that first in eight years' time definite Polish-U.S. economic dialogue, the American side stated its interest in increasing trade exchange with Poland.

Both sides confirmed good implementation of the agreements on fisheries. The American side noted that Poland was a country which meets very well her self-pledged obligations, particularly with regard to exchange of information on fisheries and scientific cooperation.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

LD130159 Warsaw PAP in English 2309 GMT 12 Feb 88

[By PAP Correspondent Jerzy Gorski]

[Text] Washington, Feb. 12—The 10th session of the Polish-U.S. Intergovernmental Economic Commission wound up its debates here yesterday. Minister for Foreign Economic Relations Wladyslaw Wladyslaw Gwiazda and U.S. Secretary of Commerce William Verity signed a protocol on a new scope and directions of further trade and economic cooperation between Poland and the U.S.

The protocol of the 10th session of the intergovernmental commission stressed that the two sides saw a need and possibility of further broadened cooperation in such fields as electronics, machine building, chemistry, pharmaceutical, light, processing and food industries.

During the signing of the joint protocol of the intergovernmental commission the U.S. secretary of commerce expressed the U.S. readiness to take actions to fundamentally broaden trade and economic cooperation between the U.S. and Poland.

Answering on behalf of the Polish delegation, Minister Gwiazda expressed hope that the 10th session restored the dialogue between the two countries on the issue of great significance for Poland, namely, on a broadly conceived economic cooperation with the U.S.

While stressing that the main arrangements of the intergovernmental commission express the will of the two countries to develop relations and are of significance both for Poland and for U.S. firms cooperating with Poland, Minister Gwiazda said that the significance of the Polish-U.S. Economic Council was growing in the context of these decisions.

Also today, Minister Gwiazda held talks with the International Monetary Fund IMF Managing Director M. Camdessus on the future cooperation between Poland and the IMF. The two also discussed issues concerning the programme of the second stage of the economic reform being implemented in Poland which is of interest for the IMF.

While summing up the results of the 10th session of the intergovernmental commission, chairman of the Polish delegation Minister Wladyslaw Gwiazda said that there were big possibilities to increase trade turnover between Poland and the U.S. This goal, however, cannot be reached with the use of the to-date methods of simple trade. The U.S. side shares the view of the Polish delegation that we should focus attention on industrial cooperation and on cooperation in modernizing plants bought in the U.S. in the 1970's which are operating in Poland. We should concentrate attention on the share of U.S. firms in implementing pro-export projects in Poland and on broadening joint industrial ventures and establishing companies with U.S. capital involved.

The establishing during the session of permanent working groups—within the intergovernmental commission—designed to set up joint ventures and for industrial cooperation testifies to the interest displayed by U.S. partners in the directions of these actions.

Minister Gwiazda stressed that the U.S. side highly assessed scientific cooperation with Polish partners in the field of agriculture and fishery. The U.S. side expressed its readiness to find solutions which would permit broader financing and expansion of Polish-U.S. scientific cooperation.

Speaking favourable on the Polish-U.S. scientific cooperation, the U.S. delegation for the 10th session stressed that what Poles are doing in scientific institutes and their new technologies arouse interest in American firms in spite of the fact the United States has great experience in those fields. Such interest on the part of the U.S. side also has a considerable importance for Poland, for at the moment the development of the agricultural and food branch still has the decisive impact on the development of trade with the U.S.

Minister Gwiazda said that the U.S. side agreed to sell Poland some of the subsidized farm produce.

While visible progress was achieved in many issues, it was not reached in the field of credit conditions favouring a faster development of trade. The U.S. side expressed readiness to undertake further efforts in the field of financing projects of the development of Polish-U.S. trade and economic cooperation.

Gwiazda Ends Visit

LD142005 Warsaw PAP in English 1935 GMT 14 Feb 88

[By PAP Correspondent Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] New York Feb 14—Minister for Foreign Economic Relations Wladyslaw Gwiazda, who headed a Polish delegation to the session of the Polish-U.S. Inter-Governmental Economic Commission, met with Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund IMF M. Camdessus.

On Friday Minister Gwiazda came to New York for a meeting of his delegation with representatives of U.S. commercial and industrial circles of the eastern coast held at the Polish Consulate. Both delegations discussed concrete fields and forms of cooperation.

Considerable interest was drawn by new cooperation possibilities in trade and industry with Poland, existing thanks to the readiness of Polish enterprises to pool capitals with U.S. partners, and to the programme of exports-oriented modernization in Polish industry.

Minister Gwiazda today visited a construction machinery works of the dresser concern at Libertville near Chicago, which has been for years linked with a coproduction agreement with the Stalowa Wola Steel Works. The sides discussed possibilities for further cooperation.

Wladyslaw Gwiazda also visited the directors of McDonald network and met with its director M. Quinlan. The Polish side acquainted itself with the methods of training people who run the fast food network.

Gwiazda and members of the delegation met in Chicago with representatives of industrial, commercial, and financial circles of the mid-west, including a group of businessmen with Polish lineage.

The delegation departed for home today.

U.S. Senator Levin Visits 11-15 Feb

LD152014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 15 Feb 88

[Text] From 11 To 15 February, Carl Levin, the Democratic Senator from the state of Michigan, who is a member of the Armed Services Committee of the U.S. Senate and chairman of the Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense Subcommittee was on a visit in Poland. The visit was of a study nature and its main aim was direct familiarization with the standpoint of our state on the matter of the reduction of conventional armaments in Europe and plans for zones of peace. The U.S. senator, in the course of talks with Polish politicians, was familiarized with the internal situation of our country in the context of the socioeconomic and political changes that are taking place. Questions associated with the Polish proposals contained in the Jaruzelski Plan and also regarding the further progress of Soviet-U.S. dialogue and its influence on the development of the situation in Europe were discussed extensively.

TRYBUNA LUDU on Jaruzelski-Jakes Talks

AU111424 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Feb 88 p 1

[Text] PAP—On 8 February, Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, paid a friendly official visit to our country. PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski welcomed the Czechoslovak guest at Warsaw airport in the morning.

The welcoming party included Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Ambassadors Andrzej Jedynak and Jirzi Divis.

From the airport, W. Jaruzelski and M. Jakes went to Otwock Wielki near Warsaw for several hours of Polish-Czechoslovak talks. The subjects of the talks are listed in a communique.

During a break the two party leaders answered questions from journalists. M. Jakes said he was pleased to visit Poland in order to exchange views about mutual relations. We have informed each other, he said, about the work of our parties, about changes in our countries, and about our efforts connected with restructuring. We take the same approach toward realizing the tasks of our party congresses, especially toward winning the most extensive segments of our peoples for our changes.

W. Jaruzelski completely agreed and said that M. Jakes visit confirmed traditional Polish-Czechoslovak friendship and agreement on the lines of consolidating our countries, developing socialism, and accelerating all the present processes in Czechoslovakia and Poland. Stressing that talks will continue, W. Jaruzelski said they will be of good service for the two peoples and countries.

Answering questions on reforms, M. Jakes said: New methods mean primarily a departure from the command running of the economy in favor of economic methods. We want to win people's militancy in solving various problems, but it is necessary first to create suitable conditions for this by changing economic mechanisms. Our goals are like Polish goals: to increase the powers and responsibilities of enterprises and to base their performance on economic accounting and self-financing. This means that work forces must be able to speak their mind so people can consider themselves masters to the highest degree.

Asked to evaluate the development of Polish-Czechoslovak relations, W. Jaruzelski stressed that it is hard to speak of economic transformations without a simultaneous and necessary transformation of political and social life, which means democratization. It seems, he said, that this will also create a favorable platform for expanding cooperation between our two countries in various areas of party life, the parliament, youth organizations, allied parties, national fronts, and trade unions. Democratization continues to create great opportunities for exchanging experience. I am convinced that democratization will be of good service for our two peoples.

In the evening M. Jakes was seen off by W. Jaruzelski on his way back to Prague.

Iran's Commerce Minister Arrives

LD160624 Tehran IRNA in English
0619 GMT 16 Feb 88

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 16, IRNA—Iran's Commerce Minister Hasan Abedija-Ja'fari arrived here Monday evening to attend the first session of Iran-Poland Joint Economic Commission.

The Iranian minister met with Polish minister of foreign economic cooperation, Wladyslaw Gwiazda, after arrival. Referring to recent economic reforms in Poland he expressed hope that in the next few years Poland will once again boost industrial exports.

On Tehran-Warsaw economic relations Gwiazda said that holding of the first session of the joint economic commission will have great impact on expansion of these relations.

Abedija-Ja'fari also expressed hope that the session will help further strengthen bilateral ties. Abedija-Ja'fari and the accompanying delegation later attended a banquet given by the Polish minister.

The Iranian minister is scheduled to meet with a number of high-ranking Polish officials including the country's prime minister.

SPD Politicians Meet Jaruzelski, End Talks

LD111327 Hamburg DPA in German
1138 GMT 11 Feb 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—A joint SPD-PZPR working group ended its 2-day talks in Warsaw today with proposals for the development of trust-building security structures in Europe. SPD Bundestag group deputy chairman Horst Ehmke, speaking to the press in Warsaw, said that at a time when conventional disarmament is at the forefront of attention, an East-West working group had for the first time presented a document with criteria "by which conventional stability and a nonaggression capability could be achieved."

Both parties have the aim of striving for a military situation in Europe in which the military potentials and structures are suitable only for defense. To this end there should be, among other things, drastic disarmament of those weapon systems possible of making an offensive penetration into an opponent's territory. Such weapon systems, such as tactical nuclear weapons; combat tanks and aircraft, missiles of relevant range, and combat helicopters should "be disarmed on both sides to equal, lowest possible, jointly agreed upper limits."

The SPD working group also met state and party leader Wojciech Jaruzelski today.

Human Rights Group Reports Writer Released

AU141443 Paris AFP in English
0002 GMT 14 Feb 88

[Text] Paris, Feb 14 (AFP)—Romanian writer Dan Petrescu, detained early this month after he criticized President Nicolae Ceaucescu in a French newspaper interview, has now been released, a human rights group said here on Saturday.

The Paris-based League for the Defence of Human Rights in Romania (LDHR) said the 38-year-old writer was still being watched by police, and his telephone had been cut off.

Mr Petrescu was detained just over a week after an interview appeared in the LIBERATION newspaper in which he described Mr Ceaucescu as a dictator and called for his departure.

Ceausescu Congratulates Iranian President

AU151800 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian
11 Feb 88 p 4

[Congratulatory cable sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i on "The National Day of the Islamic Republic of Iran"]

[Text] To Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Tehran:

On the National Day of the Islamic Republic of Iran I want to convey warm congratulations to you and wishes for peace and prosperity to the Iranian people.

I express the conviction that the relations of friendship between Romania and Iran will continue to develop in the interest of our peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

SCINTEIA Assesses Iranian Relations

AU151801 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian
11 Feb 88 p 4

[Unattributed editorial article: "The National Day of the Islamic Republic of Iran"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The Iranian people's efforts and achievements on the road of socioeconomic development are followed with friendship by the Romanian people. These sentiments are an expression of the traditional relations of friendship between the two peoples. These relations are durably based on the principles of full equality of rights, mutual advantage, respect for national sovereignty and independence, and noninterference in domestic affairs.

Romanian-Iranian cooperation is materialized in the construction in Iran of important industrial and agricultural projects which contribute to the utilization of the country's natural resources and to its progress.

As is known, the Romanian people are following with profound regret and great concern the persistence of the conflict in the Gulf area, which is one of the most bloody conflicts in the post-war period; being waged for more than 7 years now, this war has claimed great human sacrifices and tremendous material damage, thus causing the people in that area great suffering. In the spirit of its consistent peace policy and of solving all disputes by negotiations, our country advocates the cessation of this conflict—in conditions in which in other parts of the world developments toward stopping existing conflicts are noted—and an end to hostilities in that area on the basis of the Security Council Resolution of 1987, so that the respective peoples may devote all their energy to peaceful and constructive work.

Romania is convinced that the upward evolution of Romanian-Iranian relations is fully in keeping with mutual interests and also contributes to promoting the general cause of international cooperation.

Cultural Agreement Signed With Israel

AU121902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1831 GMT 12 Feb 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/2/1988—The signing of the program for the enforcement of the accord of cultural and scientific collaboration between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the State of Israel over 1988-90, took place at the Romanian Foreign Ministry on February 12.

Anniversary of Liberation of Budapest Marked

AU151842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1822 GMT 15 Feb 88

[Text] Monday, February 15 a friendly meeting was arranged at the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic in Bucharest on the 43rd anniversary of Budapest's liberation, which the Romanian Army brought a heroic contribution to.

The attendance included deputy heads of section at the CC of the RCP, executives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of the Ministry of National Defence, of other ministries and central institutions, party and state activists, generals and senior officers, other officials.

Romanian Contribution Noted

AU151537 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1152 GMT 13 Feb 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/2/1988—The Bucharest papers mark the 43rd anniversary of Budapest's liberation from fascist domination and recall the early 1945 events and the contribution of the Romanian troops who fought and shed their blood there alongside the Soviet troops.

Following those fights, on February 13, 1945, the Hungarian capital was liberated—anticipating the liberation of the whole country from under the fascist domination—"SCINTEIA" shows in an article titled "Indelible Memory of History", underscoring the bravery and heroism of the Romanian soldiers who conquered each house, each street and fought the enemy in thousands of houses in Budapest. "SCINTEIA", "ROMANIA LIBERA" and "ELORE" (in Magyar) bring out in bold relief the sacrifice made by the 11,000 Romanian soldiers (who gave their lives for Budapest's liberation) and by all the Romanians who shed their blood in the battles for the liberation of the neighbour country. The papers mention that 17 infantry and cavalry divisions, an aircraft corps, two anti-aircraft brigades, one railway brigade and other units totalling over 210,000 fought in Hungary for four months and they liberated 1,237 settlements (14 towns), crossed three mountains and forged four water courses. 42,700 Romanian soldiers and officers died to free Hungary.

Nobody and nothing can efface the victory won early in 1945, "SCINTEIA" shows and adds that people and history remember it, a victory always reminding that the Romanian people, dedicated to freedom and justice, spared no sacrifice to help other peoples win their freedom to live a new, better and more just life.

In keeping with these traditions, the RCP and Romanian State worked and work to develop friendly relations of good neighbourhood with Hungary, based on the sacred principles of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, full equality and comradely assistance, on each people's right to decide its destiny on its own, to build its present and future as it wishes, according to its legitimate interests and desires, the paper points out and winds up: Romania believes that, with these as a basis, there are multiple possibilities to expand and diversify Romanian-Hungarian economic, technical-scientific and cultural links, in the interests of the two peoples, of the socialist construction in the two countries, of growing welfare for the Romanian and Hungarian peoples, of peace in Europe and the world over.

Leaders Public Appearances 7-13 Feb

AU132053 [Editorial Report] Romanian media report the following public appearances of Romanian leaders during the 7-13 February period (sourcelines given in parentheses):

On 12 February, President Nicolae Ceausescu received outgoing envoy of Libya. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 12 Feb 88)

On 10 February, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu met Moroccan trade minister. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 10 Feb 88)

On 10 February, Foreign Minister Ioan Totu and Foreign Trade Minister Ilie Vaduva met with Moroccan trade minister. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 10 Feb 88)

On 11 February, Deputy Prime Minister Cornel Pacoste attended Iranian Embassy reception. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1849 GMT 11 Feb 88)

On 12 February, Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee, attended opening in Bucharest of the conference of the Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1320 GMT 12 Feb 88)

Mikulic Continues Visit to Canada

Meets Quebec Prime Minister

LD121548 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Feb 88

[Text] During his visit to Canada, the president of the Federal Executive Council, Brank Mikulic, today had talks with Quebec's prime minister. We have just received a report from TANJUG's special correspondent, Dusan Miklja.

[Miklja] Economic topics were at the center of almost all the talks that the president of the Federal Executive Council had in Canada. This was also the case during Mikulic's meeting with Quebec's prime minister, Bourassa, when the question of Yugoslavia's participation in the construction of the big [name indistinct] hydroenergy complex was raised.

The fact that the cost of the entire project has been estimated at between $18 and 20 billion indicates how important it is. If, providing the negotiations are successful, Yugoslavia can count on at least limited participation in the project, even the smallest part of such a big cake would suffice.

A meeting which the president of the Federal Executive Council will have with a group of Canadian businessmen in Toronto later today will also focus on ways of increasing trade with Canada and advancing all other forms of economic cooperation.

Addresses Economic Session

LD131054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1936 GMT 12 Feb 88

[Text] Toronto, 12 Feb (TANJUG)—Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, Nenad Krekic, federal secretary of foreign trade, and other members of the Yugoslav delegation, including Dr Vladimir Pavicevic, Yugoslav ambassador in Ottawa, participated in the work of the Canadian-Yugoslav Economic Commission, convened in Toronto today, to discuss the possibility of promoting economic cooperation between the two countries. John Herrick, president of the Canadian Chamber of Trade, and John Riddell, Ontario minister of agriculture, together with several prominent Canadian businessmen and government officials, also took part.

Once again expressing our resolve to extend commodity exchange and to promote all other forms of economic cooperation with Canada, the Federal Executive Council president stated that despite the difficulties Yugoslavia is experiencing, those assembled need have no reason to doubt its credibility and ability as a business partner. While not concealing from those present the extent of the efforts to which Yugoslavia is subjected in paying off its debt, having put aside as much as 11 percent of its gross national product for this purpose during the past few years, Mikulic expressed his belief that the negotiations on rescheduling the Yugoslav debt and on stronger relations with the IMF will be concluded successfully.

The FEC president paid tribute to the Canadian Government for its understanding and constructive approach concerning the solution of this problem in international forums.

Advocating extension of Yugoslav-Canadian cooperation, he said that great chances and mutual interest for this exist. Mikulic laid stress on the development of higher forms of cooperation, especially joint investments on the markets of third countries.

Nenad Krekic, federal secretary of foreign trade, briefed those present on information concerning Yugoslav imports and exports, and pointed out Canada's relatively modest share. This is rather surprising, he remarked, because Canada, having at its disposal both raw materials, equipment and sophisticated technology, is for Yugoslavia an exceptionally interesting partner. Yugoslavia, he said, is particularly interested in developing Canadian technology in the fields of aircraft industry, telecommunications and satellite communications, electronics, and others. According to the evaluation of the federal secretary for foreign trade, particularly attractive possibilities in this respect are offered by joint investments, industrial cooperation, and also by joint appearances on the markets of third countries. Among these untapped possibilities, Krekic also included tourism, stressing that the number of 40,000 Canadian tourists visiting Yugoslavia is negligible bearing in mind the well-developed Canadian tourist expenditure and everything that Yugoslavia has to offer.

Speaking of new legal measures in preparation in Yugoslavia, the federal secretary of foreign trade said that their intention is to make foreign investors secure against current commercial risks, and also to secure for them the transfer of profits and participation in managing enterprises.

During a debate following the introductory statements, both sides agreed that the current volume of commodity exchange, amounting to 78 million dollars [not further specified] is far from meeting the actual economic possibilities of the two countries. The participants in the discussion, which included several prominent Canadian and Yugoslav businessmen, must provide an answer to the question on how to overcome the current relatively modest volume of both commodity exchange and cooperation.

Regarding questions put by Canadian businessmen, it is the duty of the FEC president to answer the more difficult questions. To an explicit question by the representatives of the Canadian nuclear industry on Yugoslavia's stance on nuclear power plants and use of nuclear energy, and also on the impact which the antinuclear movement has on public opinion, Mikulic said that "the

influence of the antinuclear movement exists in Yugoslavia just as it does in other countries, including Canada." The problem of nuclear energy, he believes, calls for very thorough and very serious discussion, in the context of which one has to consider development needs, with or without nuclear power plants, protection of human environment, and all other aspects of this question. All the alternatives, he stressed, have to be gauged responsibly and soberly.

Replying to a question on debts, the FEC president said that Yugoslavia is one of the countries which advocate a new approach to the solution of this problem. No matter how pleased we are over progress in East-West relations, and irrespective of how much we think that such a development perhaps heralds a new era in international relations, we are also dutybound to observe a delay in the solution of the problems of the developing countries, and especially of the troubles experienced by the debtors, he said. As some possibilities for solving the debts problem, the FEC president mentioned investment works in creditor countires, transformation of the debts into joint investments, and finally the repayment of debts through commodity exports.

Prior to his departure to Calgary the FEC president is due to visit the De Havilland aircraft factory which successfully cooperates with the Soko aircraft factory in Mostar.

LCY's Setinc Addresses Journalists

LD112153 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0210 GMT11 Feb 88

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 11 Feb (TANJUG)—It is to the credit of Yugoslav press, radio, and TV that today we can openly talk about everything, even the most sensitive subjects and differences, that the secrecy in the work of various organs is no longer a rule and that the last remaining taboos are being destroyed. As a result, the entire Yugoslav public can now have an insight into the work of these bodies and judge their performance, Franc Setinc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, stressed today in his report at the action conference of Communist journalists.

Setinc opened his report with reference to the current social crossroads, stressing that we can and must emerge from the crisis with more democracy and culture, with more and not less socialism and without the fear that the situation may get out of control. It is not enough just to diagnose the crisis or to compete to see who can be more critical, to trade on pessimism. It is more important to join forces and try to change the situation. We must exercise more patience and show more readiness in resolving even the most complex issues in a democratic manner.

In reference to the ways out of the crisis, Setinc stressed the need for providing more incentive for and strengthening creative potentials and initiatives of people and their associations. We must beware of the danger posed by various campaigns and calls for re-examining the ideological "purity" and "loyalty" of the newspapers, magazines, and articles, for dividing journalists into good and bad, as all this can be damaging to both the press and the prospects of socialism. Campaigns of this kind cannot be an alternative to genuine ideological work and real struggle for progress and against those forces which want to reverse our development, against primitive and provincial outlooks, and against ignorance which has to be dealt with convincingly by the media, Setinc stressed.

Over the last 10 years we have made considerable progress in achieving openness in our work, thus providing journalism with new opportunities. There are individuals who deny this, claiming that we have yet to achieve the necessary degree of openness. According to them, the situation in the country is such that anyone can say what he wants but that will not lead to any changes whatsoever. I think, Setinc said, that this view is arbitrary. There is no doubt that there is less dullness and monotony in our public information media today. We are more alert, more responsive to real life. There are fewer suppressed truths, although it still happens that we are more frightened of words than actions. I refer here primarily to bureaucracy, which does not think of itself as being responsible before the public because the public is, in fact, bureacuracy's worst enemy.

Speaking about the attitude of a journalist-member of the LC toward his own organization and how to interpret the moral aspect of a such a member who aggressively and steadily curses his own party, its program, and role, Setinc noted that the LC is a voluntary organization of ideologically like-minded people who, on the basis of their independent decision, accept its program and organizational principles. They, of course, have the right to their own private opinion, mistakes, criticism, self-criticism; they have the right to be in the minority but they also must respect the standpoints accepted by the majority. However, above everything else, they must respect their own organization; they must, within their ability, fight for implementing its programs and not act against it.

Journalist-members of the LC must ensure that there is a dialogue and polemics. They must voice their specific views and critical opinions in order to help clarify controversial issues. If, on the other hand, they have no opinion of their own, they easily become prey to all types of political intrigues. As a result, despite their resistance they become servants of politics and lose their independence and sense of responsibility.

At this conference, Setinc continued, a responsible discussion should be conducted of the claims about the alleged unresolvable antagonism between journalists and politics, i.e. between journalists and political bodies. The theory that self-management is a process of socialization in all social spheres also applies to journalism and

politics to the extent to which they are conducive to new production relationships and new positions for the producer, man and citizen. This is precisely the area where LC action is needed to provide theoretical and comprehensive help to journalists and the press so that they can fulfill their social functions more successfully. It is precisely this role of the LC which has been most neglected and where changes are needed.

This is an opportunity to settle accounts with those who abrogate their responsibility for objective information and then invoke slogans such as: This is what people want. We cannot ignore recent calls to account made under the pretext that is what people want. This has assumed such serious proportions that the LCY Central Committee Presidium had to dissociate itself from the damaging atmosphere created after the 11th session of the LCY Central Committee. [passage omitted]

According to Setinc, political bodies are often criticized as being too hasty, superficial, and unjust in their assessment of journalists and editorial boards and this is often counterproductive. There is a lot of truth in this criticism, Setinc noted, adding that we should not only concentrate on the assessments of the media by these bodies. When assessing ideopolitical developments in the press, leaderships must proceed from themselves, their role, and their responsibilities to a larger extent than before. This all the more so as they have done very little to ensure a free flow of information throughout Yugoslavia nor do they have the moral right to blame journalists alone for mistakes committed.

Franc Setinc went on to speak about how little we know each other and about the practice of favoring stereotypes rather than investing efforts to analyze certain phenomenons or problems. We still have to convince people that it is not our nations and nationalities, republics and provinces, culture and language which are the heavy legacy of the past but difference in the degree of material development which have accumulated throughout our history and cannot therefore be resolved in a short period. [passage omitted]

Stressing that the situation in Kosovo is one of the principal problems facing our society, Setinc drew attention to the complex nature of reporting from the province. It is also the task of journalists to help to promote awareness that Kosovo is a problem of concern for the entire country. The truth about Kosovo should be available to all Yugoslav citizens. On the whole, reporting from Kosovo should be accurate and principled, without either lessening or exaggerating problems and their seriousness. Comprehensive and sensible efforts are needed to help progressive forces overcome the problems.

In journalism, in addition to prevailing positive developments, there is also evidence of a negative dimension of the so-called "liberation" in the sense that editorial criteria are being lost and that there is a wave of sensationalism, Setinc noted. He warned that many columns on the press are used to promote anticommunist alternatives. In some papers there are open calls for restoring a multiparty, bourgeois parliamentary system and for a return to private ownership over the means of production.

We must respond to the increasingly frequent attempts to deny the legitimacy of the LC's existence and its influence in society. There is no creative criticism, Setinc said, of individual solutions or stands and of concrete practice although there is enough reason and even argument for that. Instead, the LC as a whole is being discredited in public. Communist journalists above all should be in the forefront of public reaction to such pressures, without fear of being labeled as dogmatic.

However, Setinc added, quite the opposite is happening: there are attempts in our society to legalize opposition in the form of resistance to the country's socialist self-managing development, whether it is right-wing anticommunism or statist-dogmatic counterrevolution. In Setinc's view, it must be established why some sections of the press are prepared to provide space for some, invariably the same, individuals to promote their unacceptable ideas as if these ideas are stronger than our strategic orientations. These people like to present a picture of themselves as being in search of ways out of the crisis, whereas they are in fact attacking the foundations of our system. This would be no problem at all if only Communists and other people would counter such views by convincing arguments, by drawing attention to the achievements in our social practice and even by provinding clear and sufficiently specific programs for emerging from the crisis.

As for negative phenomena in journalism, we must first establish what the LC members, who comprise 80 percent of the entire membership of the journalistic organization, are doing, and what the basic LC organization and the LC municipal, central, and provincial committees are doing. They cannot ignore these negative phenomena and behave in an opportunist manner.

Attempts from various quarters to discredit members of the SFRY Presidency and other federal organs and their officials are not motivated by good intentions, Setinc stressed, and do not help political stabilization in the country. In a democratic society such as ours, our collective state leadership or any other leadership cannot be immune from criticism. However, this criticism must proceed from well-founded arguments, facts, and good intentions, and not be seen as a way of discrediting and attacking all members of our top leadership. This will cause us to lose our prestige and reputation in the world, Franc Setinc said.

Setinc called for support for the journalists' organization, noting that in no way should society allow a decline in journalists' professional work. Social degradation of the journalistic profession and the extremely difficult and uncertain material position of journalists, Setinc

said, are having a bad effect on the development of the public information system. When it suits us we tend to emphasize the importance of the journalistic profession but, at the same time, we tend to forget when it comes to journalists' personal income and work conditions. [passage omitted]

In Setinc's opinion we cannot be satisfied with the way the world public is informed about Yugoslavia. We are often inferior and defensive, and worst of all, disorganized. We make minimal use, said Setinc, of the available possibilities for spreading the truth about ourselves via existing channels of information; we lag behind as far as technology is concerned, time is overtaking us. We react slowly and inadequately, and resources set aside for these purposes are inadequate.

At the end of his report Franc Setinc stressed that in convening this conference the LCY CC had been aware of the fact that journalists and the public information media are a powerful factor and an inseparable part of the progressive forces struggling for a way out of the crisis, for a new quality of development. It is certainly not easy for journalists, since they sign their work everyday, said Setinc.

Kosovo Assembly Discusses Emigration Problem

AU112034 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Feb 88 p 3

[R. Bajraktarevic and M. Daci report: "Struggle for Unity"]

[Text] Pristina, 2 Feb—The delegates of all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly today unanimously accepted the proposal of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia for the initiation of work on changes in the Republic's constitution, and assessed that the new text provides a good basis for making constitutional amendments.

Acceptable changes that opened the way to further procedures in the process of constitutional amendments were made in an atmosphere of full understanding and mutual respect, and were based on the views of the top LCY organs. This was stated by Svetislav Dolasevic, president of the Kosovo Assembly and president of the Constitutional Commission, in his introductory speech.

What is left now is a discussion on each proposed provision through which we must rid ourselves of all prejudices and suppositions and realistically approach each proposal that contributes toward the republic realizing its functions as a state without depriving the provinces of their obligations and rights which they have as the integral parts of the SR of Serbia and as the constituent elements of the Yugoslav federation.

I think that patient work and mutual understanding have produced results and that the atmosphere created for the work on the proposal of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia should be retained during the work on the amendments, Svetislav Dolasevic said at the end, pointing out that some individuals and certain destructive forces expected that disputes regarding these matters would last longer so that they could score political points.

The delegates of all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly today also adopted an operative program of measures and activities for the implementation of tasks contained in the Yugoslav program for halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and a faster return and arrival of all those who want to live and work in Kosovo. Everybody concerned was asked to act responsibly in the realization of the established policy, the stabilization of the situation, as well as on improvements in the security situation in Kosovo.

This was particularly important because, as Sefcet Mustafa said in his introductory speech at the session of all three chambers, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo continues.

Last year 160 Serb and Montenegrin families consisting of 507 members and 2,249 individuals left Kosovo. At the same time, Mustafa said, 10 families consisting of 37 members and 881 individuals returned to Kosovo. Out of these 603 have been provided with a job.

The causes of nationalism in Kosovo have been eliminated with greater success. Numerous problems have been solved, conditions for equality among different nationalities have been created, negative phenomena and problems have been dealt with quicker and with greater efficiency, particularly those of an intranational nature. The complaints of the working people and citizens have been dealt with greater efficiency—Sefcet Mustafa, vice president of the Kosovo Assembly said.

Punishment for criminal acts against the basis of socialist self-managing social organizations and the security of the SFRY and other criminal acts based on nationalism have been brought in line with the degree of criminal responsibility. In the period 1981-87, 41 officials were removed from the justice organs.

Sefcet Mustafa said that ideopolitical differentiation has also been intensified in the Kosovo education system from which 298 teachers and 1,115 pupils have been removed since 1981. There were 403 teachers and 142 students expelled from the LC ranks. Some 30 directors of Kosovo secondary and primary schools were relieved of their duties. The process of differentiation at Pristina University is, however, very slow.

We must be even more organized, energetic, and resolute in our struggle against Albanian nationalism and separatism. At the same we should wage a struggle against Serb and Montenegrin nationalism, not for the sake of keeping the score even as some people are trying to explain the measures we undertook in this respect, but

because of the increasing activity of Serb and Montenegrin nationalists who work in collusion with nationalist and anti-socialist forces outside Kosovo, Sefcet Mustafa said.

The delegates of all three chambers called for a more resolute ideopolitical differentiation, above all in the administrative organs of the education system and everywhere where those burdened by nationalism exist, and against all those who cause intranational clashes and hatred. The delegates also stressed the importance of all forms of cooperation between Kosovo and Serbia proper as well as with all other republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

The future demographic policy in Kosovo is of exceptional importance. Passive attitudes and waiting for the birth rate problem to be solved through economic development alone, or the view that this problem can be solved through some kind of administrative restrictions are unacceptable. This was stated at the session of all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly.

Hostile Pamphlets Found in Lipljan Commune

AU111134 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 9 Feb 88 p 13

[S.Q. report: "Eighteen Hostile Pamphlets Discovered"]

[Text] Lipljan, 8 Feb—Eighteen pamphlets with hostile contents were discovered in eight places of habitation in Lipljan Commune during the night between 6 and 7 February. A meeting of the Communal All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection Committee was held, which assessed that these pamphlets are the work of a small organized hostile group aimed against the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities. Meetings of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection Committees were held in all the local communities of the commune, which harshly condemned this hostile act. Ideopolitical activity is being carried out throughout the commune and intensive work is being done to shed light on these incidents and expose the culprits.

Found in Suva Reka

AU111131 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 9 Feb 88 p 13

[R.R. report: "Hostile Activity Condemned"]

[Text] Suva Reka, 8 Feb—Today's meeting of the Suva Reka political aktiv, which assessed the political and security situation in the commune, stated that 18 political pamphlets from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism were discovered last Friday night in the villages of Mohlan and Sopina. Musli Kabashi, president of the Suva Reka LC Communal Committee, said that these pamphlets caused for opposition to the changes in the flag of the Albanian nationality, discussed the problems of Albanian-language education in Macedonia, and were against the realization of the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee ninth plenum on Kosovo. They are therefore deeply hostile and in opposition to the efforts of social forces and the LC to further stabilize the political and security situation.

The meeting also demanded an extension of a broader ideological front against hostile activity, because the commitment of only a small number of activists in the field is not enough.

Albanian Nationalist Receives Prison Sentence

LD111737 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1553 GMT 11 Feb 88

[Text] Tetovo, 11 Feb (TANJUG)—The Tetovo Municipal Magistrate's Court imposed a sentence of 60 days in prison today on Ismet Camili (aged 54), from the village of Gajre, near Tetovo, for disturbing the peace and acting from positions of greater Albanian nationalism and separatism. Camili committed offense at the beginning of this month, when, in the presence of a number of citizens he shouted out "long live greater Albania" and crudely insulted the non-Albanian population and order of the SFRY.

Because of the gravity of the offense, Ismet Camili was sent down immediately to serve his sentence.

This latest nationalist outburst in Tetovo was met with condemnation, especially from members of the Albanian nationality, who reacted energetically and reported the agitator to the relevant bodies.

Macedonian Court Confirms Musician Sentences

AU111137 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 9 Feb 88 p 13

[R.R. report: "Sentences of Musicians From Mustist Confirmed"]

[Text] The High Court for Misdemeanors of the SR of Macedonia has confirmed the sentences pronounced earlier by the Tetovo Magistrate's Court against an impromptu group of musicians from the village of Mustist in the commune of Suva Reka. As we reported earlier, the group consists of 10 instrumentalists and soloists, who were accused of performing songs with unacceptable contents at certain weddings in the Tetovo region, for which the court sentenced them to 650 days imprisonment. As we have heard, the High Court for Misdemeanors of the SR of Macedonia, after refusing the appeal of the group of musicians and confirming the sentences of the Tetovo Magistrate's Court, has demanded, on the basis of the regulations, that the sentences be implemented by the Suva Reka Communal Magistrate's Court.